



# The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1912.

## Notes of the Month.

WE very much regret that, by an unfortunate oversight, it was stated in the second of last month's "Notes" that the Whitefriars glass industry "has been dead for about 100 years." This statement, which is quite inaccurate, has naturally caused annoyance to Messrs. James Powell and Sons, of the Whitefriars Glass-Works. We frankly apologize to them for the mistake, and express our regret for the annoyance it has caused them.



So far from the glass industry in Whitefriars being dead, it is flourishing in full vigour after a continued existence of more than 200 years. The region of Whitefriars is familiar to a vast army of readers as the Alsatia that figures so picturesquely in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*. When the Alsatian privileges were abolished, the district still had a bad reputation, and consequently land was to be had cheap. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a certain William Davis took advantage of this, and founded glass-works in Whitefriars. That the business was soon in a flourishing condition is indicated by the following advertisement which appeared in *Steele's Tatler*, August 10, 1710: "At the Flint Glass-House in White-Fryars near the Temple are made and sold by Wholesale or Retale, all sorts of Decanthers, Drinking Glasses, Crewits, etc., or Glasses made to any pattern, of the best Flint: as also all Sorts of common Drinking

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Glasses, and other Things made in ordinary Flint Glass at reasonable Rates."



In 1770 the works were in the hands of a Carey Stafford. There is a memorial to him in the adjacent Church of St. Bride, on which he is described as "The Master of the Glass Works" and "a most ingenious and excellent artist." Early in the nineteenth century the works were bought by James Powell, the grandfather of the present owners. The "decanthers and crewits" of the early firm have developed into every form of graceful and original glass-ware, as well, we understand, as into mosaics and painted windows. From a little pamphlet issued by the present firm, to which we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, it is very interesting to learn that "the Table Glass is entirely hand-wrought; the tools employed are practically identical with those used at Whitefriars two centuries ago, and are almost as primitive as those of the Egyptian glass-blowers in the time of the Pharaohs." In these machine days, every survival of hand industry is worth noting and commending. It is well said that "There are few manufactories still extant which possess a continuous record of craftsmanship extending over more than 200 years, and in which it may truly be said that the furnace fires have never been extinguished." The eighteenth-century practice of selling direct to the public on the premises—i.e., in rooms adjoining the factory—is also still maintained; although we understand that Messrs. Powell have recently opened a branch at 11, Conduit Street, W.



We are indebted to Mr. Fredk. Wm. Bull, F.S.A., of Kettering, for the following interesting notes on the Roman finds there: "Early in the eighteenth century it was known that the northern part of Kettering was the site of a Romano-British settlement, and it is not surprising, therefore, that when, some years since, the Co-operative Society's Estate off the Rockingham Road was laid out, numerous traces of a Romano-British occupation were discovered, and several interesting finds then made have from time to time been presented to the Museum at the Kettering Free Library. More recently, however, the systematic workings for ironstone

to the north-east of the Co-operative Estate and of the Kettering parish boundary have conclusively shown that the settlement here was most extensive in area, and not improbably important in other ways.

A long run of nicely pebbled roadway, with a good sound foundation of concrete, has been traced, and numerous wells have been found. Innumerable rubbish pits and holes have come to light, together with vast quantities of broken pottery, numbers of coins, and a good collection of other objects, both bronze and iron.

It had fondly been hoped by those watching the excavations that before this the foundations of a villa would have been discovered, and the why and wherefore of the finds so, to some extent, accounted for. Beyond, however, a few stray foundations of walls, a small piece of cemented pavement, a little coloured wall plaster, some slates and slate nails, and some flue-tiles, nothing has come to light in the way of buildings. These practical evidences of a building make this all the more tantalizing.

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 "The land worked is the property of the Earl of Dalkeith, and at the request of the Earl and his agent (Douglas T. Thring, Esq.), Charles B. W. Brook, Esq., of Geddington, has been good enough to watch carefully the workings, and has taken charge of the items discovered. These, as already stated, are most numerous and interesting. The ordinary pottery, as is usual, is very broken, but many perfect, or nearly perfect, vessels have been dug up, and are of all sorts and sizes. Good fragments of Samian are fairly common, and happily a few practically perfect vessels of this ware have been found, and over forty names of potters making it noted. The fragments included partial representations of hunting scenes, goddesses, fights of gladiators, fishes, dogs, rabbits, all fairly good, and all quaint and interesting. The number of specimens of the curious painted ware are above the average, and there are excellent pieces of Castor ware, some with characteristic raised representations of animals hunting and hunted.

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 "A few curious pottery masks or representations of a human face, possibly once form-

ing part of a vessel, have been found, and three or four necks of bottles in the form of a human female head.

The coins, though numerous, have not been found in a great hoard. They are for the most part poor, but include specimens of nearly all the Emperors from the time of Claudius to that of Gratian and Honorius—that is, during the whole period of the Roman occupation. A few of the coins are silver and some tin alloy or tin, but the bulk bronze.

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 "Of articles of personal use and ornament there have been turned up numerous bronze brooches, or fibulæ, as they are called, of all sorts, many in excellent condition and a few very fine. Bone and bronze pins are pretty common and in good order, some of the bronze specimens, with a claw-like setting containing a stone, being noticeable. Then there are rings, a few with quaintly-inscribed intaglios still intact, some nail and ear-cleaning implements, tweezers, and other items, including the remains of some sandals found at the bottom of a well, and some discs or counters for games. Metal and other articles of domestic and trade use are also of much interest. Knives, knife-handles (one or two particularly quaint), keys, chisels, hones, needles, pens (stili), spinning utensils, hand-mills and querns, steelyards, and other things have once again seen the light of day.

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 "As already stated, many of the finds have been presented to the Museum, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the Earl of Dalkeith has been good enough, recognizing local claims to local finds, to present to the same institution all the really splendid collection which Mr. Brook has, with infinite trouble, been able to get together. The items are not only numerous but extremely fine. They include a splendid collection of Samian ware, a curious fragment of a little feeding-bottle, a nearly complete green glass jug with long cylindrical neck and threads on the body, while of the bronze items there should particularly be noted a small head, believed to represent Diana, a fine collection of brooches and pins, a few armlets, and a little bell."

Since forwarding the foregoing notes, Mr. Bull has sent us the following: "During the last few days of January three or four skeletons, two of children, were found in the ironstone workings to the north of Kettering, and on Monday, January 29, a Roman leaden coffin was discovered 2 feet below the surface. It was in good condition save that the lead was bent in the centre. Externally it measured 6 feet 1 inch in length, and tapered in width from 2 feet 3 inches near the head to 1 foot 6 inches at the feet. Its depth was 1 foot. The workmanship was rude but effective. The lid was turned over at the ends and so held in position, while the coffin itself was simply a sheet of lead with the sides and ends turned up. The coffin was found to contain the scanty remains of a skeleton. The skull had nearly disappeared, and some pieces of the vertebrae and a few bones were all that remained. There were unfortunately no ornaments or other articles in the coffin. There was, however, as often the case in leaden Roman burials, a quantity of lime or plaster of Paris. At the head end the corners were filled up with it, leaving a rounded space where the head had been, while for about 2 feet from the foot of the coffin there was a solid mass of it. The coffin was lying with the head to the north-east, and feet to the south-west. There was no trace of its having been enclosed in a wooden shell, as was sometimes the case, nor did it bear, so far as a cursory examination showed, any traces of ornamentation."

The *Times* Cairo correspondent, under date February 8, reports "the wanton destruction of the famous painted stucco pavement at Tell-el-Amarna. The pavement was discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie in 1891 while excavating on the site of the city of Ekhaton, which was built in 1360 B.C. by King Akhenaton as his new capital in place of Thebes when he abandoned the worship of the ancient gods for that of the sun. With the change in religion, a change in the direction of the realistic representation of the subjects depicted took place in art, and of this tendency the pavement, which represents ponds with birds and animals, is one of the best examples."

"It is believed that the deed, which implies

the loss of a valuable monument in the history of Egyptian art, was perpetrated by a discharged watchman. It is feared that the damage is irreparable, but, since the act in the eyes of the law is merely a misdemeanour, punishment amounting to only a few weeks' imprisonment can be meted out to the delinquents in such cases."

During the current season the excavation of the Osireion, at Abydos, will be continued under the directions and superintendence of Professor E. Naville, with the assistance of Mr. T. E. Peet, late Craven Fellow. The work was begun nine years ago by the Egyptian Research Account, under the conduct of Miss Petrie and Miss U. Murray and the general supervision of Professor Petrie. Tombs of the interval from the First Dynasty to the Roman period have been opened in the cemeteries; in the sand has been found a woman's skeleton, presumably of the Twelfth Dynasty, with a scarab of amethyst, and two alabaster vases containing kohl, a cosmetic for the eyes.

At the Polyglot Club Rooms, 4, Southampton Row, London, Mr. Ch. Roessler de Gravelle recently began his lectures on "Jeanne d'Arc," as she is known through documentary evidences.

His first lecture had for subject the "Home Days of Jeanne d'Arc." The lecturer remarked that acts of local parliaments and royal "ordonnances" of the fourteenth and of the fifteenth centuries teach us a great deal about the local circumstances special to the birthplace of Jeanne d'Arc. They explain the gratitude that the inhabitants of the district felt towards the French royal family, who gave them the title and prerogatives of free burghers, while on the other side of the Maas everything was very different. Vaucouleurs and Domrémy, far from being a lonely district, were on the highroad to Lorraine and Germany, and two officers received Customs duties of fourpence on the one pound sterling value of exports. When Henry V. was proclaimed heir to the crown of France, an embassy took that road, but Baudricourt, the French officer, seized eleven of the most noted ambassadors, and taxed them to a ransom of 1,000 gold crowns.

Mr. Rössler said that Jacques d'Arc, the father of Jeanne, was by no means an ignorant peasant. In legal documents he is quoted as the delegate who defended the rights of the village people. His fields, woods, and pastures extended over twenty acres. His income was of about 5,000 francs of to-day. Jeanne herself could at least write her own name, as it is seen on three letters she sent to the inhabitants of Rheims and of Riom. As for the letter attributed to Jeanne against the Hussite reformers, Mr. Rössler considers it as a mere fabrication.

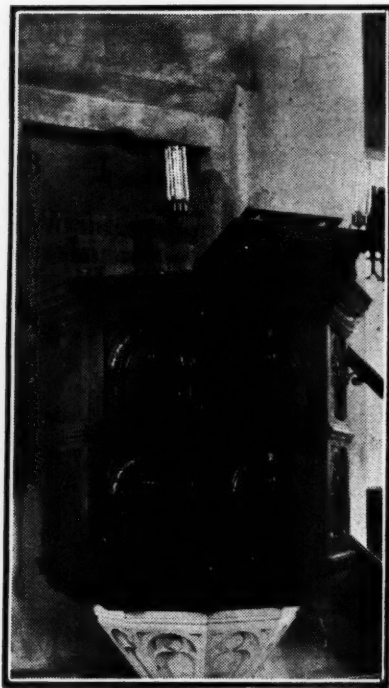
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At Collingbourne Ducis, a village on the borders of Hants and Wilts, the wall of the passage of the Shears Inn was recently being stripped of its paper when the following announcement was found pasted there: "The Shears Inn, Collingbourne Ducis, on the direct coach road from Salisbury to Oxford, lately kept by Ann Wainman, is now kept by Joseph Grace and neatly fitted up with elegant furniture and bedding, and with exceeding good stall stables. He has laid in a stock of neat wines and other liquors suitable to the said Inn, has rendered it in every way commodious, where the utmost care will be taken to provide the best accommodations of every kind. All those who please to favour me with their company may depend upon the utmost civil treatment from their very humble servant, JOSEPH GRACE. Printed by B. Collins, Salisbury, 1768." The Shears Inn has had only three tenants in 141 years, and the present landlord, Charles Truman, has occupied it for nearly twenty-two years.

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We are glad to be able to reproduce here another illustration from Mr. Harry Paintin's attractive booklet on three churches near Burford, Oxon, to which we referred in last month's "Notes." This shows the Jacobean pulpit in Langford Church. This pulpit, says Mr. Paintin, "with its richly-arcaded panelling and characteristic dentel-moulding, was constructed in 1673 by Thomas Whiting at a cost of £8, equal to £70 of modern currency. The design of the pulpit is unusually good for its period, and far surpasses that of a similar character at Kencot. It may also be compared with the earlier and

richer example at Chipping Campden [illustrated in the *Antiquary*, February, 1910, p. 43], which was produced about 1620, and was presented to that church by Sir Baptist Hicks, ancestor of Lord St. Aldwyn. It would be gratifying to know if Thomas Whiting, the maker of the Langford pulpit, was a local craftsman, though the fine design and splendid work would scarcely warrant the assumption. Probably it was originally



JACOBEOAN PULPIT, LANGFORD CHURCH.

(Reproduced by permission from *The Oxford Journal Illustrated*.)

a "two-decker." In 1867, when the pulpit was reduced to its present dimensions, with conspicuous lack of judgment, a Perpendicular pedestal was erected to carry it; the weak and featureless stairs are of the same period. The recessed shoulder-arch opening immediately above the pulpit was probably intended for the reception of statuary, possibly a rood similar to those on the porch."



The *Scotsman*, February 3, reports that a noteworthy addition has recently been made to the collection in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, by a generous bequest under the will of the late Mr. Robert Glen, in the shape of a set of Highland bagpipes, the oldest instrument known of its class, and probably one of the most ancient instruments of wood still capable of being played on. These pipes consist of two small drones and a chanter, the former inserted into one stock or joint, formed from a forked branch of a tree. Carved in relief on the front of the stock are the date MCCCCIX. (1409), the letters R. M'D., and a lymphad, or galley. On the reverse is a triple floriated knot; and the upper ends of the fork and the lower joint are ornamented with bands of interlaced work. The head-pieces of both drones at the top are cup-shaped, and both are similarly decorated with bands of interlacing, while the chanter at the head, and also at the lower, or bell, end, is enriched with similar devices. With many centuries of use the finger-holes on the chanter are much worn down. The bagpipes are now on view in the lower hall of the Museum.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives, in the issue of that journal for February 1, a detailed account of the discovery in October last, by Mr. J. Reid Moir, of a human skeleton "beneath an undisturbed layer of chalky boulder clay, rather more than a mile to the north of Ipswich." This skeleton, says the writer, "in the opinion of those who saw it exhumed, must be regarded as older in date than the sheet of chalk-boulder clay which is spread over East Anglia. If all the evidence holds good, and in the opinion of those qualified to judge this is likely to be the case, the Ipswich skeleton thus discovered represents not only the earliest remains of man yet found in England, but, with the exception of the Heidelberg jaw, the earliest yet found in Europe, for the chalky boulder clay far antedates the period of Neanderthal man whose remains have lately been found so abundantly in France. Up to the present time the human skeleton discovered in 1888 by Mr. Robert Elliott 8 feet deep in the 100-foot terrace of the Thames Valley at Galley Hill has been regarded as the oldest human

remains yet found in England. The forms of flint implements found in the 100-foot terrace also occur in Suffolk, but they lie over the boulder clay, and we must therefore conclude that the Ipswich remains belong to a much older race than that of Galley Hill, and to one which lived in East Anglia before the most severe of the various episodes of the Glacial period.

"Like the Galley Hill man, the Ipswich individual is of the modern type. Although both are older in date than the Neanderthal race found in Belgium and France, yet neither of them shows the peculiar and somewhat simian features of that race."

The writer concludes his article, which fills more than a column, as follows: "The evidence which is thus accumulating supports the opinion of those anthropologists—such as Professor Schwalbe of Strassburg and M. Rutot of Brussels—who have supposed that the modern type of man was evolved at an extremely early date, and that long after his appearance a much more primitive man also persisted in Europe: the type which we now name Neanderthal. The modern type of man was apparently evolved before the commencement of the Glacial period. So far, no trace of Neanderthal man has been discovered in England; it appears as if he never reached her shores. At least, we are now certain that, thousands of years before the Neanderthal race flourished in South Germany, Belgium, and France, England was occupied by a race of men which in build of body and form of brain were of the modern type. All the human races now extant are of the modern type; the last of the real primeval types of mankind died out with the Neanderthal race, apparently before the last of the recurring epochs of glaciation. Hitherto, English anthropologists have continually directed their attention to the discovery of the Neanderthal type; if the remains found were not of this type it was presumed they were not really ancient. The discoveries now being made point to the need of paying particular attention not to the remains of an aberrant race such as the Neanderthal, but to one which seems quite as old and in every way quite as interesting."

The *Athenæum*, February 10, says that in the small village of Grünwald, near Munich, a number of valuable prehistoric remains were recently found in what is now the garden of the University lecturer, Dr. Gegenbauer, and must once have been a place for urn burial. Nine graves, containing eleven urns, were opened, and contained 150 bronze articles, such as needles, rings, cups, bracelets, etc. The ornamentation of some of the hairpins presents a pattern which has not been found before. There are also a number of tiny rings strung together, which, it is presumed, served as money. The graves probably belong to the time between the Bronze and Hallstatt ages.

Although the Council of the City of York moves slowly in matters of art and kindred subjects, it is gratifying to note that it has recently adopted the Museums Act. This is a step in the right direction, and, if the Museums and Art Gallery Committee is not unduly hampered, good educational work may be accomplished. The Corporation have for some years been in possession of suitable rooms in a building, locally known as "The Exhibition." A more appropriate name for the suite of apartments and galleries might easily be adopted, one that would fittingly appeal to the citizens as suggestive of what the building contains. The Committee's first acquisition is a noble series of drawings by Henry Cave, an architectural draughtsman of local repute, who is best remembered by his *Picturesque Buildings and Antiquities of York*, published in 1813. The series obtained, numbering above 70 lots, contains the beautifully-executed original pencil drawings by Cave for this work, and also many water-colour drawings of old buildings, demolished since his days. They were bought when the late Mr. H. A. Hudson's collection was dispersed by auction in York a few weeks ago, and the price paid was £290.

Henry Cave was one of the last of the York school of etchers and engravers; some of his predecessors in the art were Francis Place, George Lumley, and William Doughty, whose rare works are known to connoisseurs.

Numerous members of the Cave family were engravers. Henry was the son of William Cave; he was born in 1780, and admitted a Freeman of the City in 1801, as an engraver. He was elected a Chamberlain of the City January 15, 1821. He died at his residence in Micklegate, York, August 4, 1836, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard of St. Martin-cum-Gregory, where a tombstone on the south side of the church preserves his memory.

The Board of Education have announced that the gradual withdrawal by Mr. Pierpont Morgan of the collection exhibited by his kind permission on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum was to begin with the removal of the Enamels on Monday, February 5. No definite arrangements for the withdrawal of any other part of the collection have as yet been made, but it is anticipated that the next portion to be removed will be the collection of silversmiths' work. A further announcement will be made in due course.

The *Architect*, February 2, says: "Southampton's Bar Gate is in trouble, and the Town Council have devoted a lengthy sitting to its consideration. The trouble is that its stonework is decaying to an almost dangerous extent, and that it contributes to congestion of traffic. Some iconoclasts would sweep it away altogether; others, less thorough, would have it taken down and put up elsewhere. Two suggestions were before the Council, one that a wide road should be made on one side of the Bar Gate, the other that narrower roads should be formed on both sides, leaving the gate as an island. This last arrangement would, we think, be far the best, both as a piece of civic planning worthy of the town, and as providing the better recompense by the formation of considerable frontages of high rateable value. After considerable discussion, the Council have referred the whole matter to their Parliamentary Committee for inquiry and report. We trust that the Committee will take a broad-minded view of the question. Southampton as a town lacks dignity in its lay-out commensurate with the importance of its position amongst the towns of England."

We take the following note from the *Builder* of January 19: "It is proposed to celebrate in July next year the millenary of the first authentic mention of Oxford with an exhibition of its antiquities, lectures upon the foundation of the city and University, and pageants at each of the four corners, or four gates of the city wall. We may here recall the discovery some years ago in the erection of the new Schools of remains of a hut village, clearly indicative of a prehistoric settlement at Oxford. In 912 King Edward gained for himself Oxnaforð and Lundenbyrg, after the death of Æthelred, ealdorman of the Mercians, who had held the valley of the Thames, and from that time the true story of Oxford begins. Domesday cites four churches—SS. Mary, Ebbe, Michael, and Peter. Before the Conquest there were 721 houses; at the time of the survey only 243 houses within and without the wall paid geld, and 478 were vacant and ruined. Vol. xlvii., fourth series, of 'Collectanea,' Oxford Historical Society, contains the first detailed survey of the city in the Hundred Rolls of 1279, edited by Miss Graham. It is generally believed that the most ancient college is Merton, founded by Henry III.'s Lord High Chancellor, Walter de Merton, in 1264, just twenty years before Bishop Hugo de Balsham established, after the same model, Peterhouse at Cambridge."

The same issue of our contemporary contained a first article by Mr. J. S. M. Ward, B.A., on "Architectural Details in Monumental Brasses," with many large-scale illustrations. The second appeared on February 16.

The third meeting of the International Archæological Congress will be held in Rome from October 9 to 16. The Congress will be divided into several sections, and a president and secretary have been appointed for each. The sections will deal with prehistoric archæology, Oriental archæology, early Hellenic archæology, Italian and Etruscan archæology, the history of classic art, Greek and Roman antiquities, epigraphs and papyrology, numismatics, mythology, and the history of religion, ancient topography, Christian archæology, and the organization of archæological work.

All correspondence and important questions should be addressed to the general secretary of the Ordinary Committee, Professor Lucio Marini, Direzione-Generale di Antichità e Belle Arti, Piazza Venezia 11, Rome.

Mr. T. L. Grosvenor and Mr. Harry Budgin, the hon. secretaries of the Colley Hill Preservation Shilling Fund, write appealing for help to assist the National Trust in raising funds to purchase this beautiful part of the North Downs for the public. They point out that in buying this hill, near Reigate, the Trust will be "securing for the nation for ever about half a mile of the Pilgrims' Way, at a point where it is very clearly defined." The object is most deserving, and we trust the Fund will be largely supported in its effort to preserve this beautiful hill. The address of the hon. secretaries is Wiggie, Redhill, Surrey.

The Rhind Lecturer of Edinburgh this year is Sir Herbert Maxwell, who delivered the first of his course on January 24. The subject of the course is "The Early Chronicles relating to Scotland," and the opening lecture dealt with the period A.D. 80-396.

Alderman Jacob writes from Winchester on February 12: "Removal of a 'bit' of Tudor Winchester has recently happened in Wongar Street (the Middle Brook) in order to make room for a Cinematograph Theatre. Winchester still possesses a few of the old 'bits' of domestic architecture, the gem being 'Godbegot,' a grand example of a Tudor mansion, with all its splendid oak construction, which Miss Pamplin has made a private hotel and an attraction to visitors from all lands. The 'bit' removed has been converted into cottages, but the grand oak frame and the fine stone mantelpiece in the upper chamber, amongst other detail in roof and basement, have defied time and human destructions. There were no funds available locally, and the house, once doubtless the abode of one of the old clothmakers or woolstaplers, was bought by the famous firm of art-dealers in London, Messrs. Mawers, of the Fulham Road, who, by means of scarce engravings, will easily re-erect the structure

and secure a purchaser. The house is of the time of Henry VII., and occupies the site of the Church of St. Pancras, one of the many small churches in the reign of Henry VI., when, according to his Charter, Winchester was in a sad condition in every way. Regretting the removal, it is pleasant to know the frame has fallen into appreciative hands, as above."



## Present-Day Witchcraft in Italy.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.



ITCHES and wizards who, in former days, were burnt at the stake were as firmly convinced of their own supernatural powers as were their persecutors or supposed "victims." We are apt nowadays to regard them as belonging to a past era of ignorance and superstition far removed from our own advanced twentieth century, yet we need go no farther than Italy to find that witchcraft, and the use of charms or amulets to counteract it, is prevalent, under one form or another, throughout the Peninsula. Many of these wellnigh incredible superstitions are yet so firmly rooted in the minds of the lower classes that they form a part of their very religion, while belief in the power of the "evil-eye" pervades *all* ranks of society.

There is scarce a man in Italy, the most educated included, who does not wear a coral or gold horn dangling from his watch-chain; the poorest woman's baby has several amulets hung round its neck, or pinned on to its swaddling-bands: these are in the form of a coral or bone horn, a crescent moon, a sacred medal, a small silver key, hand, or bell, the last two hanging from a long chain; while every *contadina* wears round her throat a row of large coral beads, from which generally hangs a coral horn.

The *fascino*, *occhio cattivo*, *mal'occhio* (evil-eye), or, as it is usually termed, *jettatura*, is the dreaded glance to guard against which all these precautions are taken: The reputed

possessor of this power is generally one who has small eyes or eyes that quiver; in most cases he is unconscious of the evil influence he exerts; it is enough for him to look at a chandelier hanging from the ceiling, and it falls into fragments; at a sitting hen, she dies forthwith; to wish you good luck, a misfortune overtakes you, etc. When anyone in society is an acknowledged *jettatore* they are given a wide berth, and the protective sign of closed fist, with extended first and fourth fingers, is at once made to ward off the spell. Among the lower classes those possessed of *l'occhio cattivo* are regarded as nothing short of witches.

According to popular belief, those born on Christmas Night or on the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul are endowed with this malignant power; but should such an one desire to be freed from it, this can easily be effected; it is sufficient to cut off a vine branch, set it alight, and, while it burns at one end, trace the sign of the cross on the arm of the afflicted person: when the branch has burnt itself out, the power will have departed.

On the other hand, there are those fortunate beings who are possessed of *virtù*, or the blessed gift of counteracting the evil results of the witches' spell. It is either born with them or they may receive it as a legacy from another. For instance, those who have a cross traceable on the thumb of one hand need only make the sign of the cross over a wound, or touch a sore, causing it to heal; whereas those who have inherited the gift must employ grains of salt and drops of oil, accompanied by certain prayers, before the same result is obtained.

Ask an Italian peasant what it is that causes the *occhio cattivo*, and he will unhesitatingly answer "*Invidia*"; he is firmly convinced that envy, even when unconsciously felt, causes evil to befall the envied person or object. "Envy in itself is worse than casting a spell," exemplified by the case related of the North Italian bride whose fiancé died before their union, and whose decease was attributed to the envy of some of her friends. Underlying all this ignorance and superstition is the grand idea that in reality envy is the lowest, most despicable passion man is capable of; since Cain slew Abel and Esau personated his younger brother, envy is ac-



countable for more crimes than can be numbered.

If you admire the possessions of a Southern Italian, he at once says, "It is yours." The traveller imagines this merely to be a courteous form of speech or of servility, whereas it has a much deeper significance. The ancient Romans in praising any object immediately added, "*Præfiscini*," which was a safeguard against the *fascinatio*, or Greek *bascania*; thus, at the present time, they say "It is yours" in order to avert any envy you might otherwise feel; so likewise you are always invited to partake of food, lest you should unconsciously poison it with an envious glance.

Endless superstitions govern the daily life of the Italian peasant, only slightly varying in different districts. The following are peculiar to the Abruzzi: In the villages friars go round from house to house ringing a bell, as they tender a box for contributions to Sant' Antonio. Mothers make their babies drink a few drops of water out of the friar's bell, under the conviction that this will enable the child to speak more quickly. If the first word a child utters is "father," the next child will be a boy; if "mother," then a girl.

On June 24, the eve of St. John's Day, maidens forecast their chances of marriage by a variety of devices: rose-leaves are thrown on water, a slipper is kicked downstairs, a carnation thrown out into the street, and the first man who picks it up will be her lover; another expedient is to pour white of egg over melted lead in a basin of water at midnight, and from the shapes it assumes to guess what will be the avocation of her future husband, butcher, baker, candlestick-maker, etc.

Should a witch be in church on Christmas Night you will recognize her, for she will be obliged to leave at the elevation of the Host. Doors and windows should be kept tightly closed after sundown, lest a witch should come in; they are potent in obstructing marriages, and causing the sickness and death of children. If desirous of ascertaining whether a child's illness is caused by a spell having been cast upon it, take a saucer of water and place it upon the child's forehead, letting three drops of oil slowly fall into it, reciting at the same time three *Paternosters* and a *Gloria Patria*. Should

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the oil float on the water without dispersing, the child merely requires the doctor—otherwise it has been "overlooked": then the ring of a key must be passed several times over the child's forehead, making the sign of the cross each time; this breaks the spell.

If one priest dies, the deaths of two others will follow to complete the perfect number three. Should it rain at a priest's funeral, it will continue doing so for eight days. If a murderer licks the blood while it is still hot upon his knife, he will not be tormented by remorse. Thus, too, false witnesses spit on the ground, as though to avert the possible consequences of lying. Should a horse trip, the carter spits three times on the ground, and scatters a handful of earth over the spot. A pair of ox's horns, two owls, or a horse-shoe nailed over the entrance door, will ward off evil from the house.

The Signora Caterina Pigorini Beri, who has closely studied the superstitions among the peasants of the Marche, gives some very interesting information gathered from personal intercourse with these mountain-dwellers. On one occasion she tells us of the following conversation she had with two *contadine* who were parting company.

One who had brought the *ricotta* (cheese made of sheep's milk) said to the other: "Mind, Carminella, you do not wash the dish before returning it to me; bring it back as it is." "Why?" I asked. "Why! because if I do not wash it myself the sheep would have no more milk, and then good-bye *ricotta*, good-bye cheese! My mother told me that *nonna* (grandmother), of blessed memory, related that once the cook of the *padrona* insisted on washing the dish, and that year the sheep had no more milk. She wept and wailed because there was not enough to make a cheese the size of her fist."

"Then," continues the same authority, "there was Mariuccia, another *contadina*, whose mother had had twins, a boy and a girl; this confers the gift of *virtù*, and as she herself had had twins twice over, in each case a boy and a girl, her *virtù* was incontestable. To exorcise lumbago, it sufficed for the patient to lie face downwards upon a white flannel blanket spread on the ground, while she, with a bamboo cane in her hand, stepped lightly three times upon his back,

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repeating three *Ave Marias* to the *Madonna dei Lumi*, and he was healed. And the *occhio cattivo* she drove away with the grain God sends of His good grace. Taking half a tumberful of water, she threw into it nine grains of corn grown in her own field, murmuring certain mysterious words, when, if the spell had been cast by a man, the grain burst from the top; if by a woman, from the middle."

Mariuccia's personal experiences of the *occhio cattivo* are most entertaining. She says, "It is all *invidia*. I had got a hen, such a good one, poor thing! that it might almost have been a *cristiano*, with twenty-seven black, black chickens under her, because, you know, one must always have an odd number—otherwise they don't flourish. A *comare* (gossip) came to borrow some bacon; it was on a Friday, the witches' day. She looked at the chicks with envy, and in a moment they all died! Poor little things! it hurts me even now to think of it.

"If you have a pair of such fine oxen that everyone covets them, the same thing takes place. It happened to us, I can swear to it. Paoluccio was in the middle of the field, ploughing, when a woman passed, and spoke to him. They say sometimes these witches cast the spell involuntarily without being aware of it. How can I explain it? Scarcely had she turned her back, when those two animals which had been running stood stock-still, and nothing would make them stir till he had sprinkled a handful of dust from the spot that woman had stood upon over them, and then they ran like an arrow from a bow! Another time a woman came to borrow salt of me. We were in the stable. We had a cow so beautiful as to cause an *invidia*; it was eating fodder as if it were cake. Hardly had that woman come in than the poor animal stopped eating, and threw itself down as if it were dead. The vet. came, but nothing he did availed till we got a good woman who had the *virtù* to come and drive away the *occhio* by the test of the grain; and true enough the seed sprouted in the middle, showing it was a woman who had cast the spell!

"When my Agnese was about two months old, she cried and cried all night, poor lamb! and became so ill. I was nursing her, and was

as strong and well as an oak in those days, but she became thinner and more peaky all the time, and, *parlando con rispetto* (excuse my mentioning it), threw up the milk. I was desperate, and at last went to consult a good old woman; she charged me to watch carefully when any neighbour took her up, to note whether she said, 'May it not harm her!' for otherwise it would be a sign that during the night she drank her blood. I did as she told me, and on a Saturday a woman came to borrow bacon from me. She was the witch. She wanted to take the child in her arms, but I held her tight—tight, because I was afraid she would kill her! She kissed her, and I murmured between my teeth: 'May it do her no harm!' when she turned upon me like a viper, asking: 'What do you mean by that?' And I laughed, because I was holding the crucifix in my hand. She flushed scarlet, and set upon me tooth and nail like a wild beast. 'Mariuccia,' she said, 'don't calumniate me, or it will be the worse for you;' so I soothed her, pretending I had only done it as a joke, and we parted friends. But no sooner had she left than I ran to the good old woman, with the child in my arms, and told her what had happened. She removed the spell, and bade me have the child blessed, and said that I must take one coral bead from each of seven young girls, who all bore the name of Maria, string them on a thread of red silk, and fasten them tightly on to the child's left wrist, which would for ever release her from the witch's influence. And you may believe me or not, as you like, *signora*, but from that day Agnese never cried again, and you see, praise the Lord! what a fine strong young woman she is, able to do the work of a man!

"Only the coral beads of unmarried girls are of use; there is nothing like them against *l'invidia*, and that is why every woman wears a coral necklace. If children do not flourish on their mother's milk, the mother takes one bead from each of five girls, crushes them to powder in a mortar, and drinks the solution in water; it is an infallible remedy."

The same writer tells us she has always found it very difficult to be present at the ceremony of removing the spell, for

country-folk are reserved on such matters, and jealously guard the veil which covers these mysteries. They are very diffident of admitting strangers into their secrets, but she made friends with one of the "good old women," and by means of great diplomacy persuaded her to try and discover whether the ill-health she was then suffering from was caused by the "evil-eye." The following is her account of the interview:

"Arrived at the house, she (the old woman) asked for a bowl of fresh water to be drawn from the well, and for a *lume di tavola*, one of the tall four-wicked Florentine oil-lamps still in daily use in the Marche. She lit only one wick of the lamp, tightly closed the windows, and we both remained in the darkness, broken only by a feeble glimmer of light. Placing me in front of her, she looked at me fixedly with her compelling eye. Then, raising her left hand, she made the sign of the cross over me from head to foot with her thumb which bore the cross conferring the *virtù*, murmuring certain sacramental words: 'In the name of Jesus and of Mary, may he who has cast the spell withdraw it!' Then, lifting the cover of the oil chamber of the lamp, she dipped her thumb into the oil, and let three drops fall slowly into the bowl of water, watching them closely. Suddenly she cried out with satisfaction; she had not been mistaken: 'The eye is there, look! it is looking at us, and you who can read, *signora*, see the letters that follow! Oh, if I could only read I should be able to tell her name! *Birbacciona*! (Wicked woman!) what has the lady done that you should have cast the eye upon her! But now you have to deal with me;' and saying this she made the gesture of the horns, extending the first and fourth fingers of her right hand. 'Never mind, *signora mia*, it will be all right; only, we shall have to go through this three times.' And the ceremony was repeated on two other occasions."

In Calabria a horseshoe hangs over every door, and under it two horns, either real or painted; beneath these, again, the figures 8 and 9, the 9 being reversed, drawn from right to left; these numbers are potent against the evil-eye, because witches use 6 and 7. Round children's necks, besides the coral or bone horn, hang other amulets:

a hand, the numbers 8 and 9, a fish, an arm, a leg, a heart, a cross, a shell, and an anchor. What do they mean? "Make my son swift as a fish, give him a good heart, legs to run, strong arms to work, faith (the cross); and should he become a fisherman, may he escape perils by sea! (shell and anchor)." What are these amulets but survivals of the belief of the primitive savage, who deemed that by eating his enemy's brain or heart the latter's virtues would be transmitted to him? A red woollen tassel is attached to the mule's or horse's trappings, a scrap of red flannel or ribbon to the bird's cage; for red is the colour witches dread, hence the common use of red coral for charms and amulets. An iron nail is potent against illness, and is constantly driven in over the bed of the sick, especially those who are sufferers from neuralgia; it is also laid on to the tray or cloth containing the silkworm's cocoons. This belief in the cabalistic properties of an iron nail goes back to the days of Pompeii.

In conclusion, the following is the literal word-for-word teaching and warning of a modern Italian witch of this twentieth century: "When the fire splutters, it is a sign evil is being spoken of you. When you see a falling star, wish quickly, and your desire will be granted. It is a bad omen to spill salt or oil, or to sweep the house at night; spilt wine, on the contrary, brings good luck. Luck follows a seamstress if she prick herself so that blood flows; equally fortunate is he over whom an ant crawls, or who sees a two-tailed lizard or a butterfly come indoors. On the contrary, do not comb your hair at night, or you will get a headache. Do not put on the right shoe before the left. Always carry two leaves of rue in your pocket, for this is an excellent preservative against the *jettatura*. To rid yourself of the *jettatura*, should it fall upon you, throw a bone hand into a pipkin of boiling oil or pitch, or cast some grains of salt into a bowl of clean water, making the sign of the cross thrice; then, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, say: '*Vatti a mare ad annegare; chissa è carne beneditta, e non ha' tu eche ci ffare!*' (Go to the sea and drown; this flesh is blessed, and thou hast naught to do with it!). Put a broom before

your house door, a horsehair sieve, a dog, or several keys in a row, a knife, a scythe, the cloak of a bride, or the stole of a priest; but never put out a cat, for the cat is always in league with the witches. On a Friday in March, chairs placed outside the front door will also serve to keep out witches. To cross your threshold they would have to count the straws in the broom or the hairs in the sieve thirty-three times, to beat each key against the other thirty-three times, and then all together against each finger thirty-three times; they would cut themselves with the knife or the scythe, and crying out betray their presence, or while they are counting, dawn breaks and they are obliged to fly."



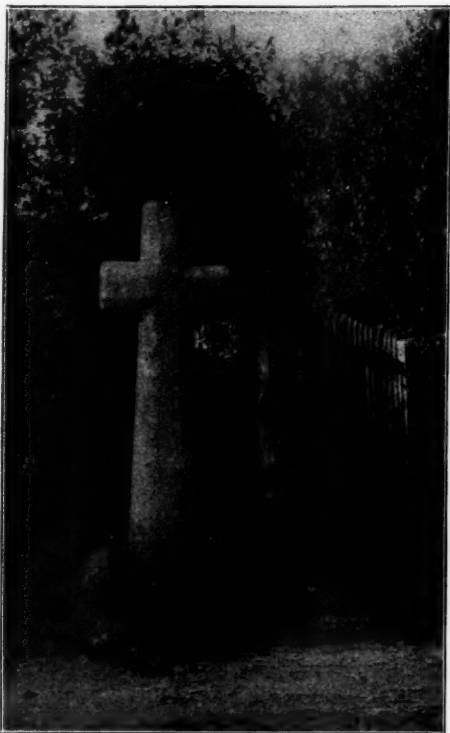
### Three Old Crosses at Sampford Courtenay.

BY E. A. RAWLENCE.

**T**HE parish of Sampford Courtenay, North Devon, possesses some remarkably fine specimens of Early English granite crosses, which, from their position, appear to have protected the ancient approaches to the village. As will be seen from the accompanying photographs of the three which still exist, all are of about the same size and design.

No. 1.—Is situated at the fork of the old road leading to Exbourne and a hamlet called Cliston. This road was probably the original western exit of the village before the present improved main road further south was constructed. This cross is by far the best and most perfect. Its dimensions are as follows: The total height from the ground is 7 feet 7 inches, and the width of the cross-tree is 2 feet 4 inches. The shaft tapers from 15 inches to outs at the base to 10 inches to outs at the top, and the cross-tree is 11 inches to outs throughout. All the edges are strongly bevelled so that the stem and the cross-tree have an octagonal shape of unequal sections. This cross has a peculiar recess at the back just at the section of the stem and the cross-tree 9 inches in height,

3 inches wide, and 2½ inches deep, which neither of the other crosses possesses. Its most probable use was as a niche for an image, but, if so, the cross must either have been in another position, or its present site must have then been a piece of waste land, which has since been enclosed, as it now stands close to a high bank, and it is difficult to get behind it.



No. 1.

No. 2.—This cross has recently come to light under the following circumstances. In 1900, a very old copyhold cottage, situate at a place called Mount Ivy, on the Dartmoor and Okehampton Road, reverted to the Lords of the Manor, the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge. The cottage was so old and dilapidated that it was found necessary to pull it down, and in doing so the stem of the cross was found to have been



used as one of the jambs of the large open hearth, whilst the head had been built into the back of the chimney. This cross has been carefully repaired by the Lords of the Manor, and set up on a granite base on the site where it, in all probability, originally stood, and close to which it was found, at the angle between the main road and a lane leading to a farm called Southey. The cottage, from its age and character, would probably have been erected about the time



No. 2.

of the Commonwealth, which would account for the cross thus having been so uncere-  
moniously appropriated.

No. 3.—Is situated at a hamlet called Tre-  
cotts, on a road which probably formed the  
southern access to the village from South  
Tawton, and the south end of the Dart  
Moors. It will be observed from the photo-  
graph that it has been somewhat seriously  
damaged and repaired in a rough manner.  
Tradition hands down the following account  
of this damage. The cross stands on a site

which was originally a piece of waste land,  
upon which grew several oak-trees. In  
cutting these oaks one of them fell upon the  
cross, which was knocked down and broken.  
After this accident it lay on the ground for  
some time in its damaged condition. One  
"Farmer Herne" then occupied the West  
Trecott Farm, and from the day of this  
mishap he was dogged with persistent bad  
luck. His cows and his ewes cast their  
young, and the corn crops did not yield, and  
generally things went wrong at West Trecott.  
One day, as the farmer was wandering over  
his land in a state of distraction, bewailing  
his bad luck, a sudden inspiration came to  
him. He stopped suddenly, and doffing his  
hat and scratching his head, as Devonshire  
farmers do on important occasions, he ejacu-  
lated aloud, "Dall'd if I don't believe it is  
that 'ere old cross!" No time was lost in  
putting matters right. The village black-  
smith was requisitioned, and the broken  
cross was pieced together and secured by  
rough iron bands and clamps, which still  
bear the farmer's initials, "R. H." It was  
then set up in its place again, and, needless  
to say, from that day the luck at West  
Trecott changed, the stock became prolific,  
and Mother Earth yielded her increase.

But the dangers that beset the old cross  
were not yet ended. There came to the  
village of Sampford Courtenay a retired  
builder, who had made his little fortune  
elsewhere, and returned to his native place  
to live at ease; but his building instinct  
followed him, and he began to build cottages  
on suitable sites in the village. It was  
whispered to "Farmer Herne" that this enter-  
prising man had his eye on the piece of  
waste land upon which the old cross stood,  
and that he was about to apply to the Lords of  
the Manor to grant it to him on copyhold for  
lives, in order that he might erect some cottages  
thereon. This was not at all to "Farmer  
Herne's" liking. "Darn'd," said he, "if I  
be goein' to have cottages ther!" as it would  
probably have meant the destruction of the old  
cross, and with it would have faded its bene-  
ficient influences. This, again, set "Farmer  
Herne" a-thinking as to how he could circum-  
vent this wicked design; and again a happy  
inspiration came to him. Behind the trian-  
gular piece of waste land, near the apex

of which stood the cross, was an orchard ; so the farmer determined to immediately extend the two side-fences of the orchard, so as to enclose the piece of waste land down to the old cross, and plant it out with apple-trees before the Lords came down to hold their next Court, when the fateful application was to be made by the "wicked" builder.\* This was soon done, and apparently the Lords accepted the situation, as the apple-trees and not the cottages at present occupy the site. A row of these apple-trees will be observed in the photograph behind the cross, and the added pieces of fence are quite distinguishable from the older enclosure. The old cross now acts as the falling-post to the

the important cross roads on the immediate eastern boundary of the parish, which is still known as "Greenhill Cross."

If the theory be correct that a cross guarded each of the approaches to the village, there would have been one which guarded the road that leads north to Honeychurch and Winkleigh. So far no trace of such a relic has been found, but it may some day come to light in whole or part as having been used for a gate-post or in some old building. If it does, there is no doubt that the Lords of the Manor will see it reinstated in a suitable position, and thus complete the hallowed circle. All the crosses are made of grey granite from Dartmoor.



No. 3.

orchard gate, and a ring of hoop-iron is welded round its stem, which is slipped over the head of the gate to keep it shut. Under its present custodians the old cross will be secure, and nought save mischance or centuries will rob West Trecott of its beneficent influences.

There is another old cross of a similar character, but with a much shorter shaft, on the road which leads east to North Tawton. This cross is planted on the waste near South Wick Farm, well within the parish of North Tawton. It is, however, probable that this is a broken piece of the cross which stood at

\* In this part of Devon any body or thing bad or injurious is called "wicked." Thus a bad boy is a wicked boy.

P.S.—In reference to the existence of a cross which I opined formerly guarded the north exit of the village, I am glad to say that I have now discovered it. Recently, a copyhold farm fell into hand, the house of which was very old. The chimney of the kitchen was an enormous structure, extending across the whole width of the house, in part of which the old bread-oven was constructed. At the point filled in by the oven, the large oak beam which carried the chimney-breast was supported by a granite pillar. This chimney has had to be pulled down, as it was insecure, and it turns out that the granite post supporting the beam is the shaft of a cross exactly corresponding as to dimensions with those of cross No. 1. The head of the cross has been

broken off just at its juncture with the shaft, and unfortunately has not yet been found. The shaft is in excellent preservation, except that about two inches of the back has been hacked off, apparently to make room for the oven to be built in, but this damage will not be noticed if the shaft is set up against a hedge or wall.



## The Scots Guard of the French Kings.

BY G. P. INSH, M.A.

**T**HERE is always a fascination in quitting the broad highways of history to ramble along some unfrequented by-path. Even if ultimately the path leads to no place of particular importance, it affords, at least, a fresh aspect of familiar landmarks. Thus the story of the vicissitudes that befell the Scots Guard of the French kings, after Scotland and France had drifted apart, gives an interesting glimpse of some effects of the changed sentiments of the French towards their ancient ally. It is a quaint and tangled tale, now grimly pathetic, now grimly humorous. It is the tragedy of a faithful retainer whose services, in danger and difficulty, are no longer remembered, and whose relatives have incurred the displeasure of his master.

A picturesque legend ascribes the foundation of the Guard to St. Louis. He is said to have enrolled, as a permanent bodyguard, a number of Scots Crusaders, whose vigilance had protected him against Moslem assassins. History, however, points to Charles VII. as the founder of the Guard, and to the survivors of those Scots auxiliaries who fought so stoutly for France on the deadly field of Verneuil as its first members. It had an establishment of 100 *gens d'armes* and 200 archers. At the French Court it held a position of special honour and privilege. It was responsible for the guarding of the royal dwelling by night; at mass, and at vespers, two of its number were in close attendance on the king; while he was at table one stood at each side of his chair; a detachment of

the Guard was on duty at all important Court functions. The boat which bore the king across a river carried, also, two of his trusted Scots. When the sovereign entered a town, six of them were beside him. The keys of the town, handed to the king in accordance with feudal practice, were delivered to the custody of the captain of the Scots Guard. The defence of Louis XI. by his Scots Guard on the occasion of a desperate night sortie by the inhabitants of Liège, is but one proof that its duties involved more than Court service of unshaken fidelity in an age of treachery and intrigue. And when the king had said farewell to camp and court, he was borne to his tomb by a detachment of the Guard.

For a century and a quarter the Guard enjoyed, without interruption, the favour of successive sovereigns. The year 1560 is mentioned in a "factum," or statement of their grievances, drawn up in 1611 by some of the Guard, as the date when clouds began to gather on the horizon. In 1560, it may be remembered, the Scots, who had rebelled against the Queen-Regent, Mary of Lorraine, made common cause with England against the French forces in Scotland. But the first symptom of the impending change of fortune might have been observed a considerable time before, when Francis I. resolved that to the captaincy of the Guard, a post of great dignity held hitherto by a Scottish noble, a Frenchman should henceforth be appointed. The innovation, however, was made with gentleness and tact. The first commander under the new régime was Jacques de Lorge, Comte de Montgomerie, who claimed descent from the Scottish family of Eglinton. The Comte de Montgomerie was succeeded in the captaincy by his son Gabriel, who, in the course of a tournament held in 1559, had the misfortune to inflict a mortal wound on Henry II. Gabriel de Lorges, whose captaincy was abruptly terminated by this mishap, was regarded by Scots of a later generation as the last of their native captains.

The innovation in the captaincy was soon followed by changes in the method of recruiting the ranks. In France the old esteem for the Scot was dying. It was not likely to be revived by the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. In 1611 the ambas-

sador of King James was frankly told by a person of importance at the French Court that "now this company was to be considered no otherwise than as a company of English." The *factum* already mentioned declares that two-thirds of the places, including those of greatest honour, are held by Frenchmen. The remnant of the Scots complain, too, of harsh and arbitrary treatment on the part of their captain. After appealing in vain to the French Court, they have besought King James to mediate on their behalf. The *factum* concludes with a plea that, if no reform be possible, the Scots may be allowed to return to their own country with an honourable discharge.

The effect of the appeal to James was at first disastrous. The lieutenant, an exempt (junior officer), and several members of the company were dismissed. When James's ambassador, Sir Thomas Edmond, took up their cause all the satisfaction he could obtain was a refusal to reinstate the officers and men, together with an offer to accept, for the vacant places, other men to be nominated by King James. At length, however, the exertions of the ambassador, and his expression of his master's sympathy for the dismissed men, brought about a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the French Court. "Some of the Company," the ambassador wrote, "that had been to demand their passports for leave to retire themselves were used with all gentleness, and assurance given that order should be then taken to accomodate all matters to their contentment." At this stage in the negotiations there arrived, from the French ambassador in London, a communication to the effect that King James was not desirous of taking up the case of particular men, but was anxious rather for the restoration of the privileges of the company in general. "On the arrival of the ambassador's letters," writes Sir Thomas, "they changed their language, and grew as peremptory on the other side for not admitting them." The lieutenant's place was immediately filled up.

At one period there enters into the controversy a certain element of grim humour. The French ambassador had forwarded to James a detailed list of the complaints against the lieutenant, the exempt, and five archers; through the English ambassador, the Scots

forwarded a very emphatic statement of their side of the question. Apart from the petition to James, the trouble seems to have arisen mainly from the dismissal of a supernumerary named Fen. This dismissal, according to the captain, almost caused a mutiny: Fen protested vigorously against what he deemed an injustice; the lieutenant, the exempt (a kinsman of Fen), and the archers in question threatened their commander with severe consequences, should he persist in his refusal to reinstate Fen. For this conduct, for his share in the petition to James, and for keeping Fen serving against orders, the lieutenant was cashiered. "All these reasons," the lieutenant replies blandly, "will be found without foundation." The retention of Fen was due to the Baron de Vitry. As regards outrageous and threatening language, did he not, in discussing Fen's case, walk, hat in hand, more than twenty times round the oval court at Fontainebleau in the company of the captain, who remained covered? Nay, when last they parted, had he not taken leave of the captain with all gentleness and courtesy? The exempt, too, modestly disclaimed the charge of intimidation: his action had been dictated solely by the desire to save the captain from the awkward consequences of his conduct towards Fen. When, finally, the captain pleaded that he would be hampered in the discharge of his duty if he retained in the Guard men in whom he had no longer confidence, the Scots replied, in effect, that the character of their captain did not commend itself to them: in addition to his arbitrary treatment of men of proved merit he had, in fits of passion, threatened to use sword and pistol in dealing with members of the Guard.

The subsequent course of events becomes very vague. One of the Guard, named Baillie, came over to appeal to King James in person. The King drafted a memorial, addressed to the French King and his council on the subject of "the Scottis Garde in France." This document, after a pathetic reference to the Old Alliance, and a querulous account of the malice now harboured by the French towards the Scots, pleads for decisive action on the part of the French Court. If it is desirable to retain the Guard, let the ancient privilege and conditions of service be



restored. If its retention is undesirable, Baillie is empowered to disband it, and thus prevent the abuse of the title, "Scots Company." Whether the memorial was presented is uncertain. But the ancient title was retained long after the name of the last Scot disappeared from the company roll. Disbanded at the Revolution, the Guard was re-established at the Restoration. Not until the July Revolution of 1830 swept the last of the Bourbons from his throne did this quaint relic of the Old Alliance finally disappear.



## Hartlepool and the Church of St. Hilda.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

(Continued from p. 11.)



**W**HATEVER the rights may have been which the Bishops of Durham inherited from their predecessors of Lindisfarne over Hartlepool it is difficult now to determine, but they were far from shadowy; and it is clear from subsequent events that when the manor of Hart was conferred on Robert de Brus some reservation must have been made for these rights. Thus, when Robert the third gave the church of Hart and its chapelry of Hartlepool to Guisborough Priory, which his father had founded, the gift was confirmed by Bishop Hugo de Puiset, or Pudsey as he is generally called; and after the town walls had been built charters of murage were granted to the town by the Bishops to collect dues from vessels entering the port with merchandise or provisions. In 1216 a dispute arose between Robert the fifth and the Bishopric as to the ownership of wreckage, which seems to have been determined in favour of the latter; and this overlordship or joint ownership of the haven by the Bishops of Durham caused the port to become the most important in the Palatinate. There is also evidence of the continuance of these rights of the Bishops during the whole time the manor of Hart remained in the Brus family, in the manner in which it was conferred, after confiscation,

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on the De Cliffords. It had first been given to Bishop Antony Bek by Edward I., but on his quarrel with the King it was transferred to Robert de Clifford *salvo iure ecclesie Dunelmensis*.

We first hear of the port of Hartlepool in 1171, when Hugh, Count of Bar, brought his fleet of Flemings to the support of William the Lyon, who had joined the rebel sons of Henry II. in an attack on England. That the entry of the Count of Bar was at least connived at by Bishop Pudsey becomes evident from what transpired later on, while the connection of the Brus family with the attack seems equally certain. Pudsey, who was the son of Hugh de Puiset, Count of Chartres, (although Canon Greenwell speaks of him as son to the Count of Bar,) was nephew to King Stephen, and appointed to the bishopric during his uncle's lifetime, and was perhaps never favourably disposed to Henry II.; while the connection of Robert de Brus with Scotland, and the marriage later on of his son with William the Lyon's illegitimate daughter, may account for the use of the port of Hartlepool by the rebels and their allies. We do not find, however, that the Brus family suffered after the suppression of the rebellion, while the Count of Bar and his Flemings were permitted peaceably to withdraw, but the Bishop found it advisable to resign to the King his castles of Durham, Norham and Northallerton.

It was in the haven of Hartlepool that Pudsey fitted out the fleet in which he intended to sail to the Crusade, providing, it is said, the ship which was to carry him with a silver throne; but the completeness and splendour of the preparation excited the envy of Richard I., so that the King induced the Bishop to remain at home by making him his Chief Justiciar, but at the same time relieved him of his fleet. It was for the protection of this haven that the elaborate fortifications were erected in the next century, which included not only the walls on the land side across the peninsula, the sea side being protected by the precipitous cliffs, but the erection of two great towers, one on each side of the haven mouth 36 feet apart, between which a chain was stretched to guard the entrance. By whom or at whose immediate expense these fortifications were erected is

N

not apparent; but the fact of granting charters of murage for their repair points to the Bishops rather than to the lords of the manor as the builders. The town of Hartlepool had become of considerable importance by the end of the twelfth century, and in the year 1200 a charter of incorporation was granted by John which gave to the burgesses the same privileges as those of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and affiliated them to that town in the manner customary at the time.

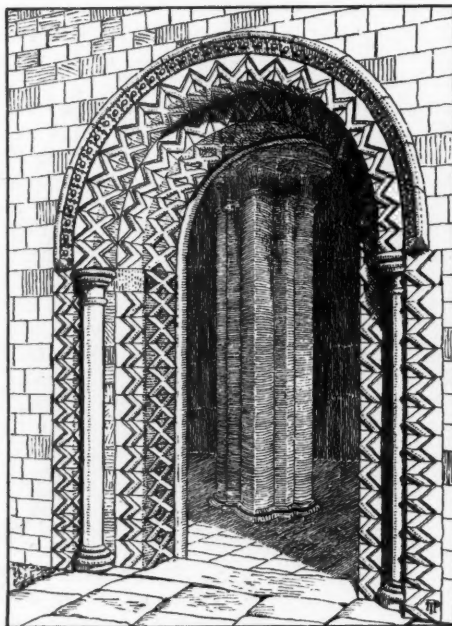


FIG. 1.—OLDER DOORWAY REUSED IN REBUILDING.

Hartlepool did not owe its origin or importance, as did many other English towns, to the vicinity and protection of a castle, and perhaps but little to the fostering care of its overlords; and although it first comes into notice as the seat of a religious foundation, its prosperity was wholly due to its position in reference to its valuable harbour and to the labour and enterprise of its own townsmen. Ecclesiastically it formed an outlying portion of the parish of Hert or Hart, the church of which was some distance from the

sea and four miles, as the crow flies, from Hartlepool itself. The parish church of Hart is a very ancient structure, portions being perhaps of pre-Conquest work, but, in the main, an Early Norman building. When the first church was erected in Hartlepool cannot be exactly discovered; but it is evident that when Robert the third gave the church of Hart and the chapel of Hartlepool to Guisborough Priory some sort of building was then standing, and no part of the existing structure, except the south door, can well have been in existence before 1189—the supposed date of his death.

A reference to the sketch of the south doorway (Fig. 1) will show at once that it belongs to a period anterior to the death of this Robert, and also disclose the fact that it has undergone some alteration since it was first set up, such as might be due to its rebuilding and reuse in a later structure; and, in this, it shows the good-fortune of many enriched Norman doors which were preserved for reuse when the structures to which they originally belonged were rebuilt. When the stonework was refixed in the present building an alteration was made in the setting of the jamb mouldings, those of the outer order which continued the zigzags of the arch mouldings down to the ground being shifted farther along the face of the walls, and in the nooks thus left, shafts with moulded caps and bases were inserted, which show by their details that the alteration took place at the same time the present church was built. The simple character of the zigzag mouldings and their continuation down the jambs give an early character to this doorway, and suggest that it may have belonged to a church erected during the episcopates of Flambard or Galfred Rufus—that is to say, between 1099 and 1140. Therefore, if this surmise be correct, this first church may have been built during the lifetime of Robert the second, the founder of Guisborough, where he was buried.

It may seem strange that if, as may be assumed from this doorway, a church had been built at Hartlepool in the former half of the twelfth century by Robert the second, his son or grandsons should have pulled it down again so soon afterwards to erect another; but a paper published in vol. xvii. of the *Archæo-*

*logia Eliana*, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson of Witton-le-Wear, suggests a very good reason for this procedure. Having regard to the de Brus monument, which still stands in a ruined condition in the churchyard, but which was once sheltered within the destroyed chancel, he assumes that the church was built to be the burial-place for the de Brus buried within the tomb, with the intention that the chancel should serve as his chantry-chapel. Unfortunately, the tomb is too defaced for any inscription to be decipherable, and we are left to conjecture for whom the monument was raised; but Mr. Hodgson assumes, on very imperfect data, that it is the tomb of Robert the fourth, and that he was therefore the builder of the present church.

Of the eight members of the family of Brus to whom Hartlepool belonged before Robert the eighth became Robert I. of Scotland, we have already given the burial-places of four—namely, Robert the second and sixth at Guisborough, the fifth at Saltrey, and the seventh at Hulme Cultram, leaving four others unaccounted for. Of these, Robert, the first could scarcely have been buried at Hartlepool, and perhaps never visited the place, so that the three left, who may be regarded as the claimants to the Hartlepool tomb, and were lords of the manor in succession from 1141 to 1215, are Robert the third and fourth and William, and the church as we now see it was undoubtedly erected during that period. We shall see, when we come to the architectural description of the church, that it could scarcely have been begun before 1190 and in the lifetime of Robert the third, although there are some Early Transitional features showing in various details. It is quite possible, and even likely, that this Robert had contemplated a rebuilding of the chapel for his tomb-house, and may even have gone so far as to prepare a good deal of the stonework for the new church, as was the case at St. Cuthbert, Darlington, which was used in the new edifice when the rebuilding took place; but he must have left his sons to carry out the work. His son Robert only lived for a year or two after his own decease, and we are driven therefore to the conclusion that it was his son William, who held the manor from 1191 to 1215, carrying out perhaps his father's wishes, to

whom we owe this stately edifice, and who made it his own as well as his father's burial-place. Mr. Hodgson, on the other hand, ascribes the whole of the work, with the exception of the tower, to Robert the fourth, and to make this seem to be possible, quite apart from any question of style, he antedates his accession to the lordship by two or three years, and thus giving him four years, thinks he could have completed this great building within that time. He seems to see the influence of Bishop Pudsey in its erection, although he has satisfied himself that it was not Pudsey's architect "William Ingeniator," the designer of much of the stonework used later on at Darlington, who was employed upon the works; but apart from the Transitional volute which appears in many of the carved capitals, and may have been prepared before the building was commenced, there is nothing whatever to suggest a likeness to any of Pudsey's known works. Another theory of Mr. Hodgson's, based upon some very curious coincidences, is worth noting for their sake if not for the value and probability of the theory itself, which is that the architect of St. Mary, New Shoreham, Sussex, was also the architect of St. Hilda, Hartlepool. Among the coincidences noted are the remarkable size of the chancels, and the fact that their aisles were continued to their extreme east end, and that each church was built for a rising seaport, the mother church of which was some distance away, and that both the mother churches and the new ones were given to monastic foundations—in the case of Hartlepool to Guisborough Priory, and in the case of New Shoreham to the Abbey of Saumur. Another coincidence Mr. Hodgson overlooks: if that very good authority on Sussex history, Mr. M. A. Lower, is to be credited, the de Braose who built New Shoreham was of the same kin as the de Brus who built Hartlepool. But in spite of all these similarities, a comparison of the two buildings will show that the theory propounded is quite untenable, and we have placed a bay of each church side by side for that purpose (Figs. 2, 3). This comparison is, however, a little unfair to Hartlepool, since its original aisle wall and the windows in it, as well as the old roofs, have been destroyed; but it shows at once the essential differences

between the two churches. The one was built to be and is vaulted throughout, and

ness due to the stone roofs, show it to be perfectly dissimilar to such a church as

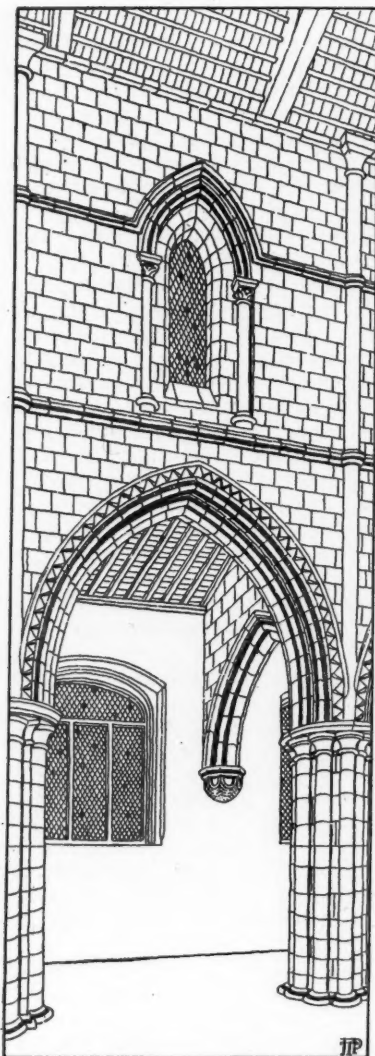


FIG. 2.—ONE BAY OF SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE.

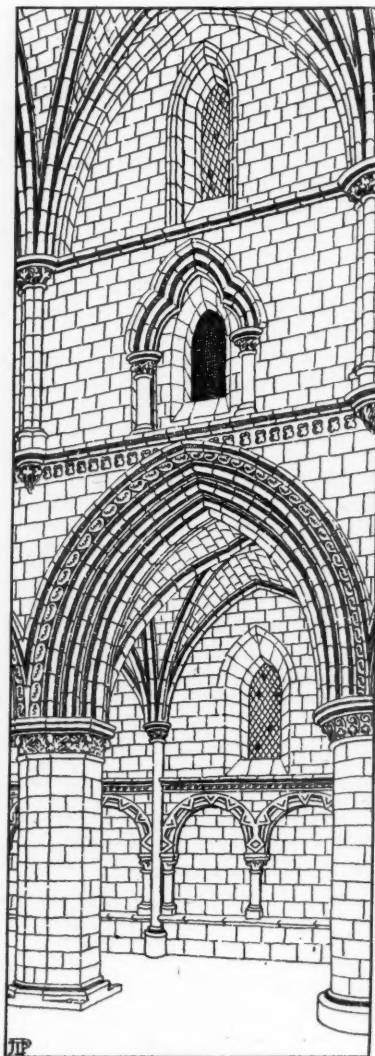


FIG. 3.—ONE BAY OF NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

the thickness of its walls, the number of orders in the arch-moulds, the height of its triforium and clerestory, and the spacious-

Hartlepool, which was always intended to be roofed in timber. In fact, beyond a likeness in the section of the mouldings, and



in other details to be expected in two buildings erected within the same period, there is its builders in the thirteenth century, consisted only of a nave and chancel of the

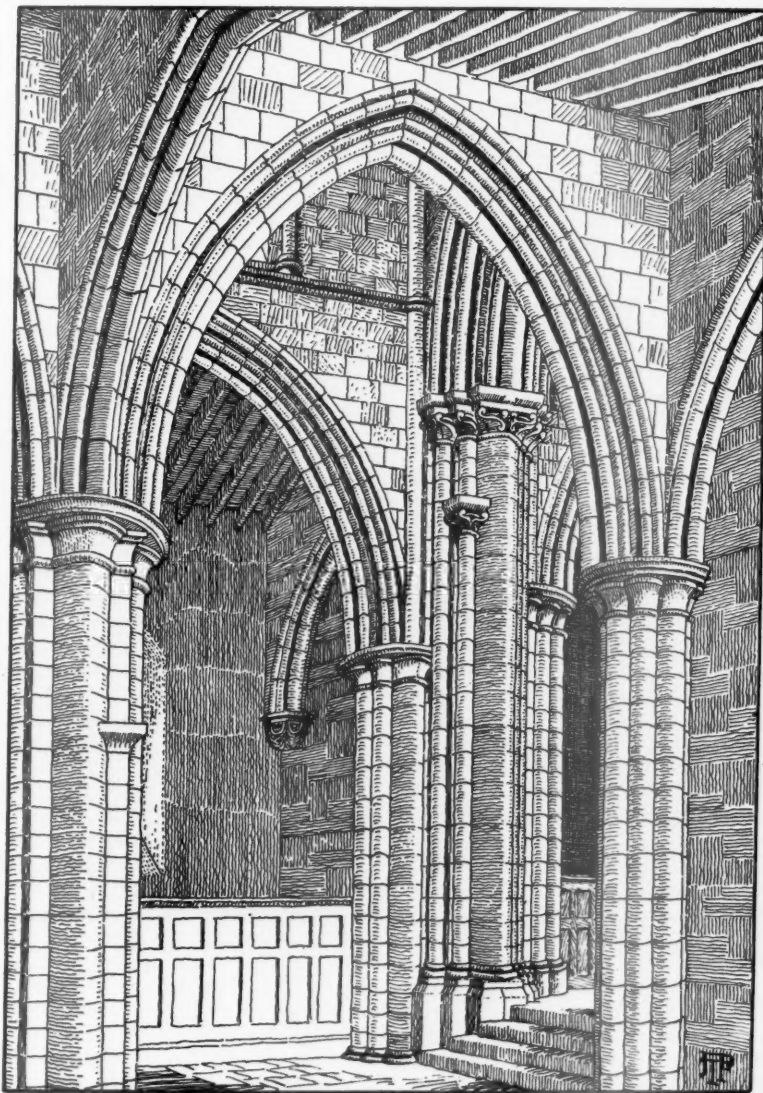


FIG. 4.—EASTERNMOST BAY OF NAVE, LOOKING NORTH.

nothing whatever to suggest that they were both designed by the same architect.

Hartlepool Church as it was completed by

same height and width, with north and south aisles extending their whole length, and a great western tower (see plan, *ante*, p. 10).

The long range of the building was quite unbroken by any transepts or porch, but the great tower was buttressed with wide-spreading buttresses between which were other buildings now destroyed. Of the chancel, which was 70 feet 6 inches long including the sacarium, one bay only remains, immediately to the east of the chancel arch; but the main structure, having been suffered by neglect to fall into a dangerous condition, was pulled down and cleared away early in the eighteenth century. No drawings of it in its perfect condition are known to exist, but from the bay which survives we can see that it was contemporary with the nave, and almost exactly the same in all its details. There was something peculiar, however, about the arcades, as we find the capital of the first pier eastward ranging with those of the nave, while the capital of the respond, which is attached to the chancel-arch pier, is considerably higher, as can be seen in the sketch taken across the eastern bay of the nave (Fig. 4). The result was the distortion of the arch springing as it did from different levels; and whether this arrangement was continued along the chancel arcades we cannot now determine. The clerestory of the chancel ranged in height with that of the nave, as is shown by the remaining bay, the triple arcading of the exterior being repeated inside, from which it is evident that there was no space for an increased height in the arcades; and we may infer therefrom that the remaining piers were also kept the same height as those of the nave, and regard the one distorted arch as something in the nature of an accident. In the centre of this destroyed chancel stood the de Brus tomb, and it still retains its original position, but ruined by its exposure to the elements. It is covered with an enormous slab of black marble, and the sides, Billings says, were charged with the Bruce badge—a lion rampant; but the badge shown upon the seal of the Earl of Carrick in 1296 is a lion guardant passant, while the de Brus arms were: Or; a saltire and a chief, Gules. How the east end of this fine chancel was terminated we do not know, but probably with triple lancets, perhaps similar to those of the Priory Church of Tynemouth, which was building on another headland a little to

the north of Hartlepool at the same time, and which Mr. Hodgson suggests, not without some show of probability, was the design of the same architect.

(To be concluded.)



## The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from vol. xlvii., p. 387.)



HE *Cable* was one of the signs in Westminster Hall heretofore unnoted, where you could obtain "The best Water in the World, so called by those who have experienced it to be so, for the Itch, or any itching Humours. It hath been taken Inwardly for the King's-Evil; its good to cure sore Eyes, or any other Sores, Ulcers or Fistulas; it has preserved several from having their Limbs cut off, when all other Means have failed. Sold by Mr. Goudge, at the Cable in Westminster Hall."\*

This sign, by which is probably intended the rope made fast to an anchor as the means by which the station of a vessel is secured, was perhaps set up by a waterman who knew the value of eighteenth-century Thames water, plus a little sulphur, as a panacea for cutaneous complaints.

*Cabinet*.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price notes this sign in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1691, when it appertained to Thomas Tramel, who in 1679 sold Epsom waters. The sign in 1717 was that of William Dell.

*Cabinet* in the Strand. *London Gazette*, November 29 to December 2, 1675.

The *Cabinet*, when first set up, was probably the sign of an upholsterer; but in several instances it occurs as the trade cognizance of a Mrs. Eades, who describes her place as the "Hungary Water Ware-House at the Cabinet on Ludgate Hill, near Fleet Bridge. True French Hungary Water at 15d. each large half-pint Bottle, where Merchant Perfumers, and others may be supplied."†

\* *London Journal*, September 2, 1721.

† *Ibid.*, September 2, 1721, and August 18, 1722.

It is said that Hungary water—spirit of wine distilled upon rosemary, and which therefore contains the essential oil and powerful aroma of that plant—was invented by Elizabeth, wife of Charles Robert, King of Hungary, and daughter of Uladislaus II., King of Poland, who died in 1380 or 1381. But Beckmann doubts this, and thinks that the name *l'eau de la reine d'Hongrie* was chosen by those who, in later times, prepared rosemary water for sale in order to give greater consequence and credit to their commodity, just as various medicines were extolled later under the name of Pompadour, though the celebrated lady from whose name they derived their importance certainly neither ever saw them nor used them.\*

The citron water imported by Mrs. Eades at the *Cabinet* from Barbadoes seems to have corresponded with what we call lemonade :

"Just brought over from Barbadoes in the Rose Galley,

"Capt. Toll, Commander.

"A parcel of the finest Citron Water that ever came from that Island; the pleasant Farewell it leaves behind it upon the Palate without the Help of Counterfeit Aromatics will as sufficiently prove it prepared in the said Island as the Flower of the Fruit which only grows there, to be seen at the bottom of each Bottle," etc.†

The looking-glass maker who hung out the sign of the *Cabinet* "against St. Peter's Church, Cornhill," was probably also, or had been originally, a cabinet-maker. By name John Phillips, he was here in 1732.‡

The *Cabinet* was the sign in 1693 of Thomas Heath, silkman, in Fleet Street; no connection, perhaps, with the present Mr. Heath and silk hats.

There was a *Cabinet Court* in Duke Street, Spitalfields, in 1761 (Dodsley).

*Cade's Tavern*, Cornhill. — This tavern, also known as the Three Lions and the Three Golden Lions (*q.v.*) was so named owing to the occupancy of the ground-floor by a

Mr. Cade, stationer and bookseller. On November 21, 1660, Pepys went here to choose some pictures for his house. On December 26, 1663, he visited the house again, and laid out £10 in buying pictures.

On June 1, 1665, Pepys writes: "We walked to Cornhill, and there at Mr. Cade's stood in the balcon and saw all the funeral (Sir Thomas Viner's) which was with the blue-coat boys and old men, all the Aldermen, and Lord Mayor, &c. and the number of the Company very great; the greatest I ever did see for a tavern."

The *Cesar's Head* was the sign of William Sare, bookseller, in Bedford Court, near Covent Garden, who announces a sale by auction of "valuable and curious Libraries lately purchas'd. . . . Catalogues gratis of Mr. Catterns, in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill; Mr. Brindley in New Bond Street; Mr. Corbett, in Fleet Street; Mr. Jackson in St. James's Square, Booksellers; at Slaughter's Coffee-House next the Chocolate-House in St. Martin's Lane, and at the Place of Sale."\*

The *Cesar's Head* was also the sign of another publisher and bookseller, J. Woodyer, at the corner of Sergeant's Inn in Fleet Street. Here Woodyer published Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, with the true State and Condition of that Kingdom before the Year 1640; and the most material Passages, which since that Time have contributed to the Calamities it hath undergone.*† A favourite saying of Woodyer's was, "I am with egg" to see So-and-so. The Rev. Michael Tyson, writing to Gough, says, as to certain proofs, "I am with egg, as Mr. Woodyer says, for them."‡

*Cesar's Head Court* in Crutched Friars derived its name from a sign of the Cæsar's Head, as may be seen in Dodsley's *Environs of London* (1761).

\* *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

† *Whitehall Evening Post*, January 10, 1756.

‡ Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii., pp. 635 and 642. This phrase appears to be Woodyer's own variant of one that was once common and was often used by Pepys—namely, "to be with child" to see a thing—that is, to be eager, to long for anything. "I sent my boy who like myself is with child to see any strange thing" (Pepys's *Diary*, May 14, 1660); and "I am with child to hear what it was he said" ("Aveo scire quid dixerit") (Bailey's *Erasmus*, p. 355).

\* *History of Inventions*, 1846, vol. i., p. 315.

† *London Journal*, August 18, 1722, and *Weekly Journal*, December 7, 1723.

‡ "Signs of Old London," by F. G. Hilton Price, in the *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 152.

The *Cage* was the sign of Thomas Houlcroft in 1665, whose token has on the reverse, "By y<sup>e</sup> Cage in S. Katherins." Taylor, the water-poet, after describing the five gaols or prisons in Southwark in his time, alludes to the cage of St. Catherine's:

Crosse but the Thames unto S. Katherins then,  
There is another hole or den for men  
Another in East Smithfield, little better,  
Will serve to hold a theefe or paltry debter.\*

*Le Cage* in "Westchepe, S. Mary le Bow. William Coventre, a mercer." *Cal. of Wills*.† There was a *Cage Alley*, Cock Hill, Ratcliff, in 1761.‡

The *Cage and Parrot* was the sign of a bird-cage dealer at the lower end of Crooked Lane, near the Monument, in 1787. Crooked Lane was once famous for the sale of bird-cages, no less than for fishing-tackle.§

*Cain and Abel* (The).—That this was formerly a London sign appears from a *Cain and Abel Alley* in Angel Alley, Houndsditch, and another in Bishopsgate Street Without, in both cases deriving their names from a sign of the *Cain and Abel*.||

The *Calthorpe Arms*, in Gray's Inn Road, was the original *Blue Lion*, a notorious thieves' resort. The tavern stands at the corner of Wells Street, at No. 252, Gray's Inn Road, and opposite the present *Blue Lion*. In the *Autobiography of James Hardy Vaux, Swindler and Thief*,¶ we are told that while he wrote for the *Law Stationer*, he frequently resorted, when his finances were at a low ebb, to the *Blue Lion*, which, towards the close of the eighteenth century, was known among the light-fingered gentry who frequented it as the *Blue Cat*. A witness, giving evidence in the year 1835 before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of education among the people of England and Wales, said: "I have seen the landlord of this place come into the long room with

a lump of silver in his hand, which he had melted for the thieves, and paid them for it. There was no disguise about it; it was done openly.\* A lion statant, azure, is the crest of the Percies, and a lion rampant, azure, holding in his paws a battle-axe argent, is quartered in the arms of Denmark. Thus the sign may have had its origin in either, though in the latter case it would probably date from the marriage of Anne of Denmark with our own King James I. (Cf. the *Blue Lion*.)

The *Camden's Head*, next door to the Horace's Head in Round Court, Strand, was the sign of T. Woodman, publisher and bookseller.

John Russell Smith also seems to have adopted the head of this eminent scholar and antiquary, if not as a sign, as a trademark, for so it occurs on his catalogue of *Valuable and Interesting Books*, published at No. 4, Old Compton Street, Soho Square, where it is surrounded by the legend, "Camden the Nourice of Antiquitie." Camden's portrait and a bust were lent for the Tudor Exhibition, the former by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the latter (by Marc Gheeraedts) by the Bodleian Library.

The *Camden's Head* was also the sign of a Mr. Fisher, stationer, in 1683, "Under Royal Exchange, Cornhill."

*Camel*.—One of the rarest signs in London is that of the camel, and it will be found that in the case of some of the oldest City Companies the signs derived from their arms are the most scarce. The camel, as the crest of the Grocers' Company, cannot be said to exist at all at the present day, except in the case of the bas-relief which adorns the entrance to the great city firm of Peek Brothers in Eastcheap. The earliest instance of the sign with which one is acquainted is that in which it occurs as the *Black Boy and Camel*, a noted tavern up a narrow passage, a few yards west of the East India House in Leadenhall Street. No vestige, of course, now remains; but it is said to have been one of the oldest taverns in London, and one of the places where Guy Fawkes and his associates assembled to concert means for carrying their plot into effect.†

\* "Praise and Vertue of a Jayle," quoted in Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 270.

† *London Topographical Record*, 1907, p. 36.

‡ Dodsley's *London and Environs*, 1761, vol. ii.

§ See passage in letter from Thomas Markham to Thomas, Earl of Shrewsbury, February 17, 1589 (*Lodge's Illustrations*, 8vo. edit., ii. 392, quoted in Cunningham's *London*).

|| Dodsley's *London and Environs*, 1761.

¶ Published by Hunt and Clarke, 1827.

\* *Old and New London*.

† *Creed Collection of Tavern Signs*, vol. ii.



"Warranted undrawn notes in the King's Lottery and York Buildings Lottery . . . may be had at Mr. John Parson's at the Black Boy and Camel, near the East India House in Leadenhall-street."\*

"The Annual feast of the Parish of St. Dunstan in Stepney, being revived, will be kept the 29th inst. at the King's Head in Stepney, where Tickets may be had, and at Thomas Warehams, at the Black Boy and Camel, Leaden Hall Street," etc.†

The antiquity of the Grocers' Companies, incorporated, I think, in the fourteenth century, may well be responsible for the scarceness of their crest, the camel, as a sign; but an interesting modern instance occurs in Eastcheap on the bill-heads of Messrs. Peek Brothers. The late Sir Henry Peek, upon inquiries being made, informed the writer that the design originated with a suggestion of his own, and that travellers have frequently remarked how correctly, to the minutest detail, the camels are executed. This sculptured bas-relief over the portal of the firm's premises is by Meed, the sculptor of the group "Africa" at the south-east corner of the steps leading to the basement of the Albert Memorial. The trio is intended to represent the transportation of the three commodities—coffee, tea, and spice—in which the firm principally deals.

There was a *Camel* in Bucklersbury, when, in Shakespeare's time, the dandies of the period smelt just like the druggists' shops in simple-time. Here in 1661, although the owner of the place was (a Mr. Mason) a druggist, yet either he himself or his predecessors at the same sign probably erected the "Camel" as a member of the Grocers' Company.

Camel Row, probably named after a sign, was the name of a street in Mile End in 1761.

*Canary House*, in the Strand.—It would appear to have been the custom to "take the air" as far as one of the public resorts like the Canary House, which dotted the way to the more really suburban parts of the West End and Westminster, semi-rural haunts, which Middleton, in one of his plays, alluding to the Strand, describes as "being remote from the handicraft of the City."

\* *London Gazette*, August 15, 1700.

† *Weekly Journal*, October 28, 1721.

The Canary House is described in a scarce catalogue of a "Curious Collection of Paintings" as being "Near the East End of Exeter Change, Between the Feathers Tavern and Long's Coffee-House." This description is worthy of note, for there seems to be some doubt as to where the Canary House in the Strand stood, but from other sources it may be taken for granted that it was on the east side of the Exchange. In Dodsley's *Environns of London* Canary Court is described as being in Exeter Court, Strand. It was, perhaps, identical with the Cary House of which Pepys makes mention as "a house now of entertainment next my lady Ashley's, where I have heretofore heard common prayer in the time of Dr. Mossum."\* Dr. Mossum had suffered much in the Civil Wars, but at the Restoration was made Dean of Christchurch, Dublin, and Prebendary of Knaresborough, being finally promoted to the See of Derry.†

The Canary House was resorted to by persons of high character, among whom was Sir Theodore Mayerne, the famous physician of Henri Quatre, and a steady adherent of Charles I. But for a place with such an eminent reputation it is surprising to find such a distinguished person being inadvertently poisoned by some bad wine which he drank here. There is a beautiful monument to this worthy in the crypt of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church. There was a similar tavern "of good resort" mentioned by Prior and Montague, the *Rhenish Wine House* at Charing Cross:

What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf  
When at Pontack's he may regale himself?  
Or to the house of cleanly Rhenish go,  
Or that at Charing Cross, or that in Channel  
Row?‡

*Candlestick*.—A sign near Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside, in 1709. N. Cliff, bookseller.§

\* *Diary*, November 30, 1667.

† See Harris's edition of *Ware*.

‡ "The Hind and Panther Transversed."

§ *London Topographical Record*, 1907, p. 36.

(To be continued)

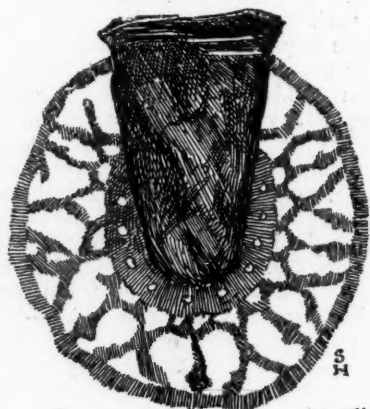


## Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages.\*

**I**N his delightful and scholarly book on *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages*, so admirably translated by the late Miss Toulmin Smith, M. Jusserand gives a graphic series of pictures of the moving life on the mediæval roads of this country. To many readers, not familiar with the subject, that book must have been a revelation as to the volume and variety of road traffic in the Middle Ages. The last chapter dealt with pilgrims and pilgrimages, and contained much information skilfully compressed. The subject, however, is vast, and Mr. Heath has done well in the handsome volume before us—which is intended for the general reader, and not for the specialist or professed antiquary—to give it fuller treatment. He acknowledges in his preface that he gives but portions of the whole story, and it may be pointed out that the title of his book is rather too wide, for the contents relate mainly to English pilgrim life; but within its limits it is, on the whole, well done, though somewhat unequal in its treatment of the many aspects of the subject. Although some parts are more fully dealt with than others, yet anyone who takes an intelligent interest in one of the most characteristic and outstanding phases of mediæval life and thought, and wishes to obtain a view of it as a whole and in sufficient detail, so far as this country is concerned, will find in the well-written and entertaining chapters of Mr. Heath's book ample information skilfully conveyed, and a series of vivid pictures of how, where and why our forbears went on pilgrimage; where they stayed, what they saw, and what their experiences were like.

Mr. Heath's treatment of English shrines and places and routes of pilgrimages is not exhaustive, but he describes the more noteworthy, as well as some of the less well-known shrines and routes. The summary description of the famous way from Winchester to Canterbury is admirably done, and should give its

readers an appetite for the fuller detail to be found in the books by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mrs. Ady, and Mr. Elliston-Erwood, to which Mr. Heath refers them. The chapter on "Pilgrim Itineraries" refers chiefly to routes abroad, and touches only the fringe of a big subject. It gives, however, some amusing extracts from that mediæval Baedeker—the *Information for Pylgrymes*—first issued by Wynkyn de Worde about 1498, some of the instructions in which, such as the advice when going by sea to take a cabin "as nyghe the myddes of the shippe as ye may," have a curiously modern ring. But in this chapter we are certainly surprised to find Mr. Heath treating "Sir John de Mandeville" as a real



Canterbury Sign with Ampulla

personality, and his travels as actually performed, with no hint that there "never was no sich person." We had thought it was now well known and generally accepted that "Mandeville" is to be identified with Jean de Bourgogne, who died at Liège in 1372, and that although a small part of his *Voyage and Travaile* may have been founded on a real journey, the probability is that most, if not all, of his tour was taken through the books of his library. This slip, however, affects little the value or interest of the subject-matter of the chapter.

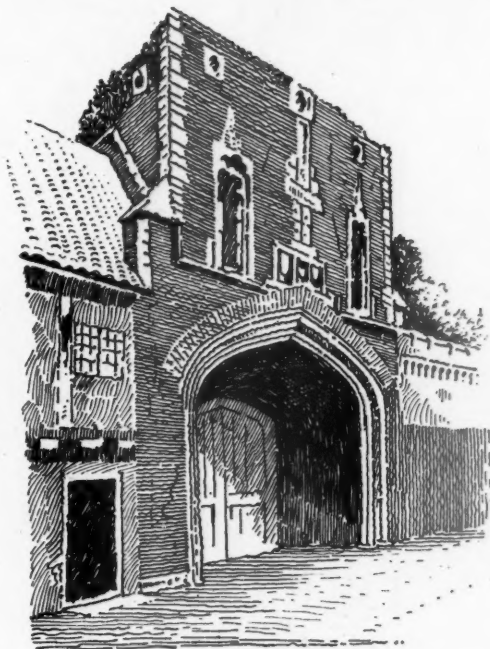
An important feature of the book is the number of the illustrations, many of which are from the author's own clever pen. We are kindly permitted to reproduce a few here.

\* *Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages*. By Sidney Heath. With forty-three illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1911. Demy 8vo.; pp. 352. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The first shows one of the tokens or signs which were produced in such enormous numbers, and were worn by returning pilgrims as evidence of the accomplishment of their purpose. They were mostly of lead, and have largely perished. The example above shows a Canterbury sign with *ampulla*—a small flask or vase hollowed out, so that it "could hold a few drops of the celebrated 'Canterbury water,' which is said to have consisted of water mixed with the blood that

the gateway, Walsingham Priory, shows one of the few portions which remain of the stately buildings that for long years drew crowds of devout pilgrims not only from all parts of England, but from abroad also.

"Pilgrim's Inns" is an interesting chapter, which could well have borne amplification. It is a fascinating subject, and readers who find their appetites whetted by Mr. Heath's interesting pages, should turn for further information to the lively details given in



*The Gateway, Walsingham Priory.*

had dripped from the martyr's wounds on to the pavement of the north transept, where he fell."

A special chapter is given to "Norfolk Shrines." Pre-eminent, of course, was the great shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham; but minor goals of pilgrim devotion, such as the Holy Cross of Bromholm Priory and the Church of the Priory of St. Leonard, at Norwich, mentioned by Margaret Paston, are here not forgotten. Mr. Heath's drawing of

M. Jusserand's book, and in the work on *Touring in 1600* reviewed in the January *Antiquary*. Among Mr. Heath's illustrations is a fine drawing of the George Hotel, as it now calls itself, or Pilgrims' Inn, at Glastonbury, which, as he says, "is unquestionably the best example we have of a building erected for the housing of pilgrims." Another, here reproduced, is of particular interest. It shows the gallery of the Pilgrims' Inn—again the George—at Winchcombe, to which pil-

grims went to visit the tomb of St. Kenelm in Winchcombe Church, as well as the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, a mile or two

Kyderminster, Abbot in the days of the seventh Henry. It is an interesting old building, with a galleried yard, the view from



away, famous for its relic of the Holy Blood. On the "George" are still to be seen the initials R. K., which are "those of Richard

the far end of which is one of great charm." The gallery, as extant, runs along one side only of the yard, but in old days, when the




yard was larger, the gallery probably ran all round it, as in other mediæval inns.

We have noticed but a few of the topics discussed in Mr. Heath's book. We must refer readers to the work itself for chapters on anchorites and recluses, flagellants and dancers, holy wells, indulgences, penances, pilgrims' costumes, and a variety of other aspects of a great subject. They will find much information, gathered from a great variety of sources, set forth in thoroughly readable fashion, illustrated by several photographic plates and a number of effective drawings in the text. There is also, we are glad to note, a good index.



### The Antiquary's Note-Book.

#### FORCED BUILDING LABOUR IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

E take the following interesting note from the *Builder* for December 1, 1911: "The impressment of men for the purpose of serving in warfare is well known, but it is probable that few builders are aware of the fact that the impressment of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and other builders' workmen, was more or less common in England in the Middle Ages.

"The following three mediæval documents show very clearly that the greater number, if not all, of the builders' craftsmen in the Middle Ages were liable to be pressed involuntarily into service.

"Our first document is of the time of Richard III., and of the year 1483. This is to be found on page 116 of the British Museum manuscript Harl. 433, and is a copy of a warrant from the King. It is addressed to Mayors, Sheriffs, and others, demanding assistance for Thomas Nevill to 'take' bricklayers and labourers to serve the bricklayers:

"Richard &c. To all Mairs, Sherefes, bailieffes, constables and all other our officers true liegemen & subgettes, greting. Fforsomoche as we have commaunded &

appointed our well beloued seruauant, Thomas Neuyll, to doo make for vs certaine brikwarkes at our towne of Carlisle & other places, We desiring the hasty perfourmyng of the same have yeuen vnto our said seruauant power, licence & auctorite by these our lettres, to take as many artificers expert in breke leyng and labourers to serue them for our wages as vnto hym shal be thought necessarie & expedient for the speedy auancement of our said werkes. We therfore woll & desire you and also charge you that vnto our said seruauant in duely executing the said auctorite ye wil be helping favouring & assisting in all that ye gladly may. And if any persone, or persones, woll of wilfulnesse withstande or disalew the same, that than ye woll committe them to sure warde, soo to remayn vnto the tyme they be confirmable to do vs seruice. And in yeuyng your assistaunce [to him] ye shall mynystre vnto vs full good pleasure. Yeuen &c. the XXth day of Septembre, anno primo.'

"Our next document is from a Record Office manuscript (Excheq. Acc. 477-12). The date of this authority to 'arrest and take up' workmen is 1538. The holder of the commission was a carpenter (as we know from the mention in the same volume of his employment as such). His authority to take workmen was probably understood, though not expressly stated as being such, to be limited to the taking of carpenters alone:

"Also to John Mapborne for his costes & expensis rydyng to Eton Bridge. Lyngfild, Blechynglee, Dorkyng, Rigate and Horley, with the Kinges commission to rest [arrest] and take vp workmen by the space of XIII daies, at vid. the day ouer biside his daies wages for hymself & his horse. . . VIs. Vid.'

"Our third and last proof of the fact of the more or less common custom of impressing men for building labour is taken from the last-mentioned manuscript. In this case it will be seen that the holder of the commission to arrest and take men was a mason. We may reasonably suppose that in this case the authority was restricted to the taking of masons only:

"Also, to Thomas Forard, fremason, for his

costes & expences rydyng with the Kynges commission in Glostershere, Wilshere, Herefordshere & Wosstershere to rest & take vp workmen by the space of XXX daies, at VIIIId. the day for hymself & his horse ouer & byside his dayes wages. . . . XXs."



### At the Sign of the Owl.



THE recently issued Part I. of *Book Prices Current* for 1912 (£1 5s. 6d. per annum) is of more than usual importance, inasmuch as some two-thirds of its 176 pages are occupied by a record of the great sale at Sotheby's on November 15, 1911, and six subsequent days, of the first portion of the Huth Library (A to B), when 1,186 lots realized £50,821 1s. 6d. The numerous annotations taken from the sale catalogue, which was based on the famous Huth Library Catalogue issued in 1880, add much to the bibliographical value of the record. The part also records the sales, among others, of the libraries of the late Dr. N. T. Bulstrode, the late Sir W. N. Abdy, Bt., and of Dr. Jessopp.

The last meeting of the session of the Bibliographical Society will be held on March 18, when the paper will be by Mr. R. B. McKerrow on "English Printers' and Publishers' Devices, 1557-1640."

The *Athenæum* of February 10 says that Messrs. Ellis have in the press a *Bibliography of Books in English on the Art and History of Engraving and Print Collecting*, by Mr. Howard C. Levis. It aims at being comprehensive, describes the chief books on the subject from the earliest times, and shows their development and relation to each other. It will be illustrated with facsimiles of rare title-pages, etc.

Many antiquaries will have noticed with much regret the deaths, on February 6, of

Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker, aged eighty, who became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries so long ago as May 3, 1855; and on the same date of Mr. Frederic Seebohm, the historian, at the age of seventy-eight, whose books on the *English Village Community*, *The Tribal System in Wales*, *Tribal Customs in Anglo-Saxon Land*, and *The Oxford Reformers, Colet, Erasmus, and More*, will long keep his memory green. Of the first-named work the *Times* of February 7 in its obituary notice well said that it "was a ripe product of studies carried on for some fifteen years. Seebohm succeeded in putting before the public in a perfectly concrete form the conditions under which England had lived for a thousand years—the open-field system, with its intermixture of strips, compulsory rotation of crops, common pasture, etc. These practices were traced from the known to the unknown, from their survivals at the present day to the time of the Saxons, the Romans, and the Britons. The agrarian organization of the manor was derived from the machinery of the Roman villa and the communalism of the open-field townships explained by the servile condition of the original tillers of the soil. The book created a great sensation, chiefly through the vivid way in which it illustrated the actual working of communal husbandry." Scottish antiquaries have good reason to regret the death, on January 21, of Dr. David Christison, Secretary of the Scottish Society from 1888 to 1904, and author of *Early Fortifications in Scotland* and *The Prehistoric Forts of Scotland*.

Mr. Falconer Madan, whose bibliography of printing at Oxford, 1468-1640 (*The Early Oxford Press*), was published in 1895, has now completed a new work dealing with the books which concern Oxford. The forthcoming book bears the title, *Oxford Books*, Vol. II., a fresh title-page being issued by the Oxford University Press for Vol. I., mentioned above. The new volume is to a large extent a detailed survey of the Oxford pamphlets, proclamations, and treatises of the Civil War, 1642-1648, with indexes and illustrations. The earlier part is a supplement to the former book, and the opportunity has been taken to incorporate corrections and

additions, and add brief annals of Oxford history. The author's aim has been to present in the two books a standard account of the whole printed literature of the University and City of Oxford up to the year 1650.

The Council of the Kent Archæological Society have provisionally sanctioned the publication of an *Inventory of Ecclesiastical and other Records in the Custody of the Incumbents and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Rochester*, together with a valuable Introduction by the Rev. W. E. Buckland, Vicar of East Malling, treating of the history and preservation of such records in general and of those of the Diocese of Rochester in particular. The Inventory has been compiled by Mr. Buckland from a complete set of "Returns" obtained by him in his official capacity of Honorary Secretary (for parochial records) of a Special Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Conference to collect information respecting the Episcopal, Capitular, and Parochial Records of the Diocese, and the Standing Committee have offered the work to the Kent Archæological Society for publication. The records dealt with in the volume contain the local history of West Kent parishes from the sixteenth century onwards, and are of first importance to the historian, the genealogist, and those interested in the social life of the people. To those engaged in writing parochial histories the schedule of books and documents available in each parish chest will be invaluable. Each member of the Kent Archæological Society is to have the privilege of subscribing for a copy of the volume at 2s. Outsiders can obtain copies at the price of 5s. Subscribers' names can be sent to Mr. Richard Cooke, The Croft, Detling, Maidstone.

The Oxford University Press will shortly have ready *The pleasant Historie of Iohn Winchcomb, in his yonger yeares called lack of Newbery, The famous and worthy Clothier of England; declaring his life and loves, together with his charitable deeds and great Hospitalitie And how hee set continually five hundred poore people at worke, to the great benefite of the Common-wealth.* The author is T. D., whose dedication runs:

To all famous Cloth-  
Workers in England, I wish all  
happinesse of life, prosperity and  
- brotherly affection.

**A**Mong all manuall Arts vsed in this Land, none is more famous for desert, or more beneficiall to the Commonwealth, than is the most necessary Art of Clothing. And therefore as the benefite there of is great, so are the professors of the same to be both loued and maintained. Many wise men therefore, hauing deeply considered the same, most bountifullly haue bestowed their gifts for vp-holding of so excellent a commoditie, which hath been, and yet is, the nourishing of many thousands of poor people. Wherefore to you, most worthy Clothiers, do I dedicate this my rude worke, which hath raised out of the dust of forgetfulnesse a most famous and worthy man, whose name was *Iohn Winchcombe*, alias *lack of Newberrie*, of whose life and loue I haue briefly written, and in a plaine and humble manner, that it may be the better vnderstood of those for whose sake I took pains to compile it, that is, for the well minded Clothiers; that heerein they may behold the great worship and credit which men of this trade haue in former time come vnto. If therefore it bee of you kindly accepted, I haue the end of my desire, and think my paines well recompenced: and finding your gentlenesse answering my hope, it shall moue mee shortly to set to your sight the long hidden History of *Thomas of Redding*, *George of Gloucester*, *Richard of Worcester*, and *William of Salisbury*, with diuers others: who were all most notable members in the Commonwealth of this Land, and men of great fame and dignity. In the meane space, I commend you all to the most high God, who euer increase, in all perfection and prosperous estate, the long honoured trade of English-Clothiers.

Yours in all humble seruice, T. D.

A tenth edition, followed in this reprint, was published in 1626.

In Messrs. Methuen's Spring List I notice a work on *The Grove Family of Halesowen*, by James Davenport, M.A., F.S.A., which will deal with the genealogy during nearly four centuries of one branch of a yeoman family resident in the north corner of the present county of Worcester. It will contain many wills, from the sixteenth century onwards, with inventories throwing interesting light on the value of the various articles in the different periods. I also notice that volumes on Gloucestershire, Leicester and Rutland, London and Shropshire, are to be added to the very useful and handy "Little Guides" series.

Sir James Balfour Paul presided at the Annual Meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club on February 6, when the Club was reported to be flourishing. Sixty-eight applicants are awaiting admission. The fourth volume of the Club's papers is in the press, the contents including "George Drummond, an Eighteenth Century Lord Provost," by Mr. William Baird; a continuation of the papers on "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," by Mr. John Geddie; "Discoveries at Holyrood," by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve; "The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh," extracts from original records, by Mr. J. A. Fairley; "An Old Edinburgh Monument, now in Perthshire," by Dr. Thomas Ross; and "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig," by the Rev. W. Burnett. The previously issued volumes have risen considerably in value.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Friends Historical Society have issued a second series of *Extracts from State Papers relating to Friends* (pp. 105 to 212. Price 4s. 6d.) as No. 9 of their Journal Supplements. By the transcription and publication in so cheap and convenient a form of these extracts from original records, they are doing excellent service for historical students as well as for the members of their own body, who are more immediately interested in these stories of the doings and endurings of long ago. This series covers the years 1659 to 1664. The extracts bear witness to both the numbers and the activities of Friends. On October 22, 1660, Sir Humphrey Bennett wrote from Rotherfield, Sussex—"Heere are great store of anabaptists and quakers they are in every corner of the country" (p. 119). It is curious to find a reference to quakers as "desperate fellows" (p. 125), and to the discovery of "18 barrells of a speciall gunpowder" in the house of "a greate Quaker." There are, *inter alia*, letters from Friends intercepted in the post, allusions to seizures of literature; King Charles's Proclamation dated May 11, 1661, "for the Inlargement of Prisoners called Quakers"; petitions from and reports upon persons who were suspect because of the part they had taken during the "late tymes of unhappy differences." There are many references to imprisonments and trials of various kinds and degrees,

and also many records of Charles's clemency. Curious little points emerge. On page 146 is a letter from Edward Potter to Secretary Nicholas, in which it is stated that "the quakers haue and doe bye vp the Best horses the Conertery will afford." One spy reports "a great meeting of Quakers above a hundred and fifty who stood quakeing and trembling two hours and spoke not a word one to the other," near Cranbrook, Kent. In July, 1663, it was reported from the North that a rising was imminent and that "the Quakers to a man are engaged in it" (p. 171). We hope the Society will be encouraged to continue the publication of these very interesting *Extracts*.

In the new part (vol. v., part i.) of the *Old Lore Miscellany*, issued by the Viking Club, is an account of how seaweed was divided between the inhabitants of certain townships in Sandwich parish, Orkney, less than thirty years ago. It was supposed that seaweed was indispensable to the growth of a crop, but as a result "a good deal of excellent land was spoiled through its application." Counting-out rhymes, genealogical notes and queries, a tale of a haunted house, the meaning of "skail," Shetland folk-tales, old-time Shetland wrecks, and Orkney surnames, with a striking account of the devotion and perseverance and extraordinary labour which have resulted in the single-handed compilation and publication of a new Gaelic Dictionary by Mr. E. Macdonald of Herne Bay, Kent, are among the ingredients in this useful *Miscellany*.

We have received vol. vi., 1911, of the *Transactions* of the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archaeological Society, which covers the four years ended September 30, 1910. The business details given show that the Society is healthily active and does good work in a quiet way. Most of the short papers here printed relate to Natural History and Geological Topics, and are rather outside our purview. The antiquarian contributions are "Sen-Mut—an Egyptian Crichton," by Mr. William Howarth; "The Influence of the East on European History in By-gone Times"—too big a subject for the canvas—by Mr. R. J. Robinson; "The Annals of Burton Abbey," by the same writer; "Sinai Park," otherwise Shobnall Park, by Mr. H. A. Rye; and a "List of the Abbots of Burton Abbey," compiled by Mr. G. Appleby.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — January 18. — Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Professor Haverfield exhibited a small piece of Samian ware from Little Brickhill, near Fenny Stratford. It is of shape 29, and is evidently of Eastern Gaulish manufacture, and may be dated to the end of the first century. On the site where this fragment of pottery was found, indications of buildings, plaster, tesserae, etc., have been discovered, and Professor Haverfield was of opinion that here stood the Romano-British station of Magiovinium.



Mr. A. W. Clapham read a paper on "The Topography of the Dominican Priory in London," which dealt with the site and buildings of the second house of the order. Established first in Holborn, it was removed to the south-western angle of the city walls in 1274, and the sites of the various portions of this later convent can be exactly located. The great church, some 220 feet long, had a Lady Chapel on the north side of the nave, and a central steeple over the modern alley called "Church Entry." The cloister was bounded on the west by a large guest-house once occupied by the Emperor Charles V., and now represented by the Apothecaries' Hall. Henry VIII. built a long wooden gallery connecting it with Bridewell Palace on the opposite side of the Fleet River. The convent included numerous other extensive buildings with a second or little cloister. To the south-west, and flanking Printing House Square, stood a structure called the "Upper Frater," which was transformed in 1597 into the "Blackfriars Theatre." There is every reason to suppose that this building was identical with the mediæval "Parliament House," where the divorce of Katherine of Aragon was tried in 1529.

The Earl of Malmesbury exhibited a gold torc found in 1852 in a barrow on Blackwater Hill, near Christchurch, Hampshire, and a double-looped palstave found near Bournemouth, on both of which exhibits Mr. O. G. S. Crawford contributed short notes.—*Athenæum*, January 27.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 25.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley read the "Report on the Excavations in Old Sarum in 1911."

Work during the season was confined to completing the excavation of the castle area. The results were in marked contrast to those of other years, as but few remains of masonry were discovered. But the work has been interesting and instructive, and has shown that the principal buildings lay to the north of the castle site. In the south-west portion of the area was situated the Hall, of which it was hoped to recover the plan, but, unfortunately, nothing now remained except the foundation and a few courses of the south wall, and a short piece of wall returning from it on the north-west.

Attention was next directed to a depression in the centre of this northern portion of the area. This proved to be another well, but the sinking had never been completed. Towards the end of the season it was decided to search the sides of this well for the old ground-level. It was found 17 feet below the surface, and consisted of the gravel which caps the top of the Castle Hill. Some fragments of Roman pottery and three Neolithic flakes were found. These excavations at the Roman level were made by means of galleries, and were chiefly instructive in showing how fruitless it would be to dig below the Norman level.

Excavations meanwhile had been proceeding in the south-east section of the area, and resulted in the discovery of a building containing ovens, probably the bakery and brewhouse. Finally, those parts of the northern area left unexcavated in former seasons were dug out, thus completing the excavation of this part of the site of Old Sarum. Among the finds were a gold ring of the Stuart period, a certain amount of

pottery, and a metal object, partly gilded, resembling the handle of a drawer, though its use was uncertain.

Mr. Percy Stone read an "Account of the Excavations of Pits in the Isle of Wight." In 1856 the Rev. Edmund Kell, a well-known Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, carefully investigated the pits in the Rowborough Valley, on the south side of the main down traversing the Isle of Wight from east to west.

If Kell's results are compared with those of Mr. Stone, Mr. Reginald Smith, and Mr. Colenutt, it can only be said that his theory of pit villages on the island downs must fail. Animal bones, which may be relied on as evidence, may be found broadcast on these downs. Fire traces can be accounted for by lightning, as was shown in many cases in the Newbarn pits, where under the burnt flints were dug up lumps of iron pyrites. Kell's flint "floor" in Pit 45, Rowborough Bottom, turned out on investigation to be absolutely natural; and his pond of "never-failing water" was found, in the October of last year, dry as a bone.—*Athenæum*, February 3.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 1.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds read a paper on "The Distribution of the Anglo-Saxon Saucer Brooches in relation to the Battle of Bedford, 571 A.D." The generally accepted idea that the saucer brooch is the brooch of the West Saxon division of the Teutonic settlers, and that its occurrence in districts outside of the West Saxon sphere is to be attributed to influence from that quarter, appears, as the result of an examination of the diffusion of the type, to be only in part a correct statement of the facts. It is necessary to define clearly in this connection what is meant by a saucer brooch. In regard to the saucer brooch proper, cast in one solid piece, the accepted idea still holds good, but the case is found to be otherwise with the allied variety—the so-called "applied" brooch. Granted that the history of the West Saxons, as recorded by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, even approximates to the truth, statistics of the distribution of the saucer brooch in its wider sense show that it is as well represented to the east of Bedford as farther west, but that here the applied type predominates. Moreover, an investigation of the decorative motives employed on these brooches, while it casts some suspicion on the accuracy of the *Chronicle*, proves that these brooches were in use as early in what may be termed the Eastern as contrasted with the Western area. In the latter a predominance of geometric designs points to the survival of Romano-British motives, while in the former the true Teutonic ornamental system—namely, the zoomorphic—prevails. At the end of the sixth century influences from Kent are observable in both areas in the decoration of these brooches.

Although the evidence is slight, there appears to be insufficient reason for regarding these brooches as in any way different from other Teutonic types by holding that their development took place entirely in England. The germ of the form is probably traceable in North Germany, proof of which is forthcoming in the occurrence of a few examples there.

The knowledge of the type was evidently introduced into England by more than one route, chiefly

up the Thames Valley, and along the Ouse and Cam from the Wash.

Mr. Leeds also read a paper on "The Excavation of a Round Tumulus at Eyebury, near Peterborough," in which an account was given of the excavation of a tumulus situated on the gravel close to the edge of the Fens, some three miles north-west of Peterborough. Owing to cultivation, its original size is uncertain; at present it is some 40 yards in diameter, and 5 feet in height at the centre. Operations carried on at two different dates proved the presence of remains of a large fire (perhaps funereal) above the grave, which was sunk 1 foot into the gravel. In it was found the contracted skeleton of an adult man, accompanied only by two flint scrapers. A small Bronze Age food-vessel was discovered in the side of the tumulus. In view of another rich burial of a similar character and Mr. Abbott's discoveries at Fengate, Peterborough, it is suggested that the interment belongs to the earliest period of the Bronze Age. In some old boundary ditches opened during the work it is perhaps permissible to trace part of the limits of a game-park enclosed by Godfrey of Croyland, Abbot of Peterborough 1299-1321.—*Athenæum*, February 10.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 7, Mr. J. A. Gotch gave a lantern lecture on "The Original Drawings for the Palace of Whitehall attributed to Inigo Jones." He said that the designs and sketches were divided into three collections, at Worcester College, Oxford, at Chatsworth, and at the British Museum, and by the aid of photography he had been able to compare one with the other. Hitherto it had been supposed that only two designs were prepared for the Palace, and both were attributed to Inigo Jones, and all theories about them concurred in the opinion that the Banqueting Hall was a small part of the original plan, and the only one actually built. Oddly enough, the only scheme that bore evidence on its face that it was accepted was neither of these two, but a third, which was not devised by Inigo Jones, but by John Webb, his relative and assistant. It was not accepted by James I. or Charles I., but by Charles II. This was a new view, but he hoped to prove it correct. The Chatsworth drawings and those at Worcester College, Oxford, evidently at one time formed one collection, and though they had always been attributed to Inigo Jones, they were, in reality, mostly the work of Webb, and those in the British Museum seemed to be by the same draughtsman. Instead of two there were at least seven different designs for Whitehall Palace, which had been more or less worked out. In a note to one of the drawings Webb expressly stated that he designed the "uprights," the elevations; his signature was attached to the plans, and the elevation was accepted. If words had their face value it would appear that the idea of building a large Palace at Whitehall was revised by Charles II.; that John Webb submitted a design which he had prepared for Charles I., and that it was accepted. It was never carried out. Inigo Jones's Banqueting Hall was the only portion of any of the designs actually erected, on an estimate of £9,850. The estimate was submitted within three months of the burning of the old hall, and the time was too short for the submission of

a scheme for a large new Palace. A further point was that none of the drawings for the larger schemes was the handiwork of Jones. They were all probably, and some certainly, drawn by Webb. It seemed clear that the Banqueting House was not built as part of a huge Palace but that the Palace was subsequently elaborated, and so designed as to incorporate it. Shortly after the Restoration Webb applied to Charles II. for the position of Surveyor of His Majesty's Works, "whereunto," according to the petition, "your Royal father assigned him," and he also stated that "he was by Mr. Jones, upon leaving his house at the beginning of the late unhappy wars, appointed his Deputy to execute the said Place in his absence." Webb also stated in this document that he attended the late King at Hampton Court and in the Isle of Wight, where he received His Majesty's command to design a Palace for Whitehall, which he did, until the King's "unfortunate calamity" caused him to desist. In view of this statement, supported by the testimony of the drawings, Mr. Gotch said it seemed clear that the preparation of the designs for the Palace was not undertaken until late in the reign of Charles I., and that it was Webb, acting in the absence of Inigo Jones, as Deputy Surveyor of the King's Works, who prepared the whole series.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Weaver said he could hardly accept the suggestion that King Charles would have ordered designs for a Palace when he was in such a parlous condition in the Isle of Wight. Mr. W. St. John Hope said that Mr. Gotch had proved to the hilt that the whole scheme was not Jones's, but Webb's. It was of the greatest importance that the story of that great building should be worked out from documentary evidence. Sir Christopher Wren was credited with the great block of State apartments at Windsor Castle, but documents had shown that they were erected by Hugh May, described on his coffin plate as "Architect to King Charles II.," and Wren was not appointed his successor until the work had been completed.

Sir Henry Howarth, who presided, said the case had been absolutely proved in regard to the authorship of the drawings and plans. It was rather odd that Charles II. should have agreed to incorporate the Banqueting Hall, through one of the windows of which his father had been marched to his place of execution, with the splendid Palace that he was about to build, and this showed that the King was a little heartless on such a subject, or showed questionable taste. He (the speaker) recalled the fact that he had once been present at an evening party in the Banqueting Hall, for which some of the window-fittings were removed, and in the window through which the King had passed was found a quantity of sawdust which was thought to have been actually part of the sawdust used around the scaffold on the morning of his execution.—*Morning Post*, February 8.

At the annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on January 30, Count Plunkett, F.S.A., was elected President in succession to Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A. Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, hon. general secretary, read a paper, "Note on a Gold Lunula found in Hanover."

He said the Irish gold lunulae were absolutely characteristic Irish ornaments. Enormous numbers had been found in Ireland, and some had also been discovered in England and on the Continent, where they had found their way in the course of exchange and trade. A few months ago he had heard from a friend that a gold lunula had been found in Hanover. An old idea was, that being crescent-shaped, the lunulae were worn across the forehead. Indeed, one of the Dunraven family went to a ball wearing a lunula in this incorrect way. Of course they knew they must have been worn round the neck. They had in the Museum over forty lunulae, and the number that had been melted down and lost was very much larger. The one found in Hanover was clearly of Irish type, and its discovery, along with other similar finds, proved that there was a close connection between Ireland and the Continent in the Bronze Age. There was also in the Museum a great many things that must have come from the Continent in the early age.

The Rev. J. L. Robinson read a paper on "Dublin Cathedral Bells, 1670." He said that in 1660, with the restoration of Charles II., there came a great revival in the care and improvement of churches. In Dublin it was considered advisable that new peals of bells should be procured for the two Cathedrals. A joint contract for the whole work was given, and ultimately the necessary funds were raised, and the bells were cast by a British bell-founder. Some interesting old customs in regard to bell-ringing in Dublin were described, and their origin and history traced. The contract for the Dublin bells provided that six bells were to be cast for Christ Church Cathedral and eight for St. Patrick's. The Christ Church peal was first rung on July 30, 1670, and St. Patrick's peal on September 23, in the same year. Of the fourteen bells then obtained for the two Cathedrals only six remain. Five of them were unhung and stood silent in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The tenor bell of the St. Patrick's eight was still rung for the daily services. All the remaining eight had been re-cast.

The ninety-ninth annual meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 31, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. The annual report referred to the excavations at Corstopitum and to the discovery there on September 4 of a bronze jug containing 159 gold coins, in excellent preservation, together with two worn bronze coins of the second century. The latest date represented in the hoard is the year A.D. 159. In 1908 a hoard of forty-eight gold "solidi" of the second half of the fourth century had been turned up by the spade of the excavator. These hoards, which are almost unique, are of special value to numismatists, whilst their importance to Roman Archaeology is the illustration which they afford of two periods of disturbance, widely differing in time; and by their help and that of the pottery, which is obtained in such profusion, we are rapidly becoming able to construct the history of this important site. We already know that it was founded by, or at least in the time of, Agricola, and that it continued to be occupied (possibly with periods of abandonment) until the eve of the departure of the

Romans from Britain. The work of investigation, which was begun in 1906, has already occupied the months of six successive summers; yet a seventh year's work will be entered upon with the promise of even greater achievement than ever. For notwithstanding all that has been accomplished up to this time, it will be remembered that less than half of the area has as yet been explored, and that a task of years to come still remains to be done.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 26, Sir George Armytage, Bt., presiding. The financial position of the society was reported to be good. The Secretary's report dealt with the three excursions during the year to Hornby, Ripon, and Elmet, and urged the necessity for keeping a watchful eye upon the ancient monuments in the county. At the instigation of the society the base of what may possibly have been a market cross at Carnaby, near Bridlington, had been removed from a farmyard pond and placed in a suitable position by the side of the road leading to the church. It was proposed to issue two extra volumes of publications, one being a work on the church plate of the North and East Ridings and the City of York, under the editorship of the late Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., and Mr. H. B. McColl, F.S.A. The report concluded that it had been decided to keep as complete a record as possible not only of all explorations of Roman sites in Yorkshire, but of all Roman finds, however small, and it was hoped that the members would take pains to secure accurate information and make full reports to the committee. The hon. editor reported that Part 85 of the journal would include an article on the Minster Church of Ripon, and the Librarian expressed his indebtedness to, amongst others, Viscount Helmsley, M.P.

At a meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held on January 25, Mr. John Humphreys presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That the Birmingham Archaeological Society has heard with great satisfaction that the ancient Butchers' Row in Coventry has recently been preserved from destruction by the wisdom of the Council of that city, and this society earnestly hopes that steps will also be taken at an early date to secure the preservation of the interesting old City Gate in Cook Street."

A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich on January 22, Mr. H. J. Thousless presiding. Mr. J. Chambers (Lowestoft) sent a paper on "Celtic Names in Norwich." Mr. C. Hartley, M.A. (Beccles), exhibited a series of Neolithic chert, quartz, and crystal implements from Ceylon—one of three collections in the world, and the only one in England. He stated that most of the specimens were found on the surface, mainly on hill-tops, and the abundance of flakes accounted for them having been overlooked by students. Rounded pebbles from the brooks were used from which to manufacture the implements, and their makers were the ancestors of the present Veddas, who had never

become metal-workers. There were numerous caves, of which few had been disturbed. In one he had partly explored, the 7½ feet of cave-earth contained an abundance of quartz chips, showing no progress from the lower to the upper layers. There were also animal remains, quantities of snail shells, and one bone implement—the only one found on the island—the quartz implements numbering about fifty. The implements exhibited included scrapers, knives, graters, hafted implements (many of them notched), some beautifully-chipped leaf-shaped arrowheads of crystal, and a pebble used as a hammerstone.

Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper on a site for "Cissbury type" implements at Easton, which he discovered in October last, pointing out that, like the Markshall and Ringland sites, it was on the 50-foot contour, and in a field bordering the alluvium. In each case there was a rapid rise from the 50-foot to the 100-foot contour. The surface of the Easton field was remarkably varied with boulder-clay, sand, and gravel in patches. The implements resembled those found at Markshall more than those from Ringland, where the white patination was more generally developed. Twenty-three per cent. of the flakes had the bulb on the broad and not on the narrow side; 61 per cent. had a portion of the cortex remaining; and 36 per cent. had been re-chipped, compared with 40 per cent. at Ringland. In the same field were many implements of ordinary Neolithic type. Mr. Clarke also read a paper on "Steppes in Breckland," pointing out that in "Types of British Vegetation" (1911) Dr. J. Marr, F.R.S., stated that the heaths of Breckland exhibited "the nearest approach to steppe conditions to be found within the British Isles." There were still survivors of the steppe flora on the heaths, and quoting evidence that steppe conditions were most suited to primitive peoples, that they formerly existed in England, and had survived to a greater degree in Breckland than in any other area, he urged that where these conditions existed longest would be most continuously peopled, and this was one of the reasons why Breckland was so prolific in the flint implements of Neolithic man.

Mrs. Baker (Pakefield) exhibited a series of delicately chipped Neolithic implements from arable fields at Pakefield. These included a leaf-shaped arrowhead with notches each side, found on the cliff footpath, thumbnail scrapers, hollow scrapers, knives (some with striations), and three minute cores, possibly for pigmy implements. Many other exhibitions were made.

ON February 5, Professor A. C. Seward, F.R.S., gave to the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY a charming description of the churches of Gothland, and of Wisby, its chief town, in particular. Wisby, like some of our own old towns, Winchelsea and Rye for example, was, in earlier times, of great importance as a seaport. During the tenth and eleventh centuries it was one of the most famous commercial centres in Europe, for throughout that period the trade between the Eastern Empire and Northern Europe passed through Western Russia and thence down the Baltic to Gothland. This connection with the East accounts for the Byzantine characteristics to be seen in some of

the Wisby churches. The ruins of these buildings—for out of ten but one, that dedicated to the Holy Ghost, dating from about A.D. 1050, remains in use—attest the former grandeur of the town. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Wisby was a principal factory of the Hanseatic League. As the importance of the League declined so did the fortunes of this most interesting place. The churches fell into disuse and decay as wealth and population decreased. The initial blow to the prosperity of the town and island was delivered by Waldemar III. of Denmark, who took Wisby by storm in A.D. 1361, and carried away enormous booty. The ancient wall round the town, with its massive square towers alternating with quaint saddleback ones poised astride it, is in almost as perfect a state as it was in the thirteenth century.

At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 16, Mr. J. H. Cooke read a paper on "Vale Royal Abbey," treating fully its foundation and history, the architecture and mode of living of the Cistercians, the succession of Abbots, the sculptured cross over the "Nun's Grave," and giving some particulars of the recent excavations. On February 13, before the same Society, the Rev. R. A. Thomas lectured on "The Roman Wall of Hadrian." Both lectures were illustrated with lantern slides.

Other meetings have been the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the Church of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, on January 20; the VIKING CLUB on January 19, when Mr. E. Lovett lectured on "The origin of Commerce and Currency"; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on February 14, when Mr. H. R. Hall read a paper on "An Archaeological Journey in Crete"; the conversazione of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in Colchester Castle on February 1; the annual meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 26; the annual meeting of the CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 31; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 7; the NORTH STAFFS. FIELD CLUB on January 23, when Dr. McAlldowie read a paper on "Prehistoric Time Measurement in Britain"; the annual meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 26; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on February 7, when Mr. T. G. LEGGATT lectured ably on "The Forest of Anderida," the great forest of the Weald of Sussex; the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 14, when Mr. Lewis Way read a paper on "Heath House Estate, Stapleton"; the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 1, when several papers were read and an address was given by Professor Boyd Dawkins on "Pigmy Implements"; and the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND on February 13.





## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ANCIENT HUNTERS AND THEIR MODERN REPRESENTATIVES. By W. J. Sollas, D.Sc. Two plates and 235 figures in the text. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvii, 416. Price 12s. net.

The science of prehistoric archaeology has made such surprising progress in the last twenty years that the moment is propitious for, as it were, taking stock of the position, for bringing together and realizing what we now know, or believe we know, as to our Palæolithic ancestors. Even as this book was passing through the press, as Professor Sollas points out in his preface, important discoveries have been made—as in Mr. Maret's explorations in Jersey, for example—which are necessarily either ignored or touched upon but partially. This is said only to show one difficulty under which Professor Sollas has worked, and not in the least degree to detract from the merit of his achievement. For a very remarkable achievement it is. It may be a small point to make, but it is very seldom that an important (and in this connection essential) geological exposition is so clearly made as in Dr. Sollas's first chapter on the Great Ice Age, which, as it were, sets the scene. "Palæolithic" is a convenient term which covers ages of indefinite length, and includes, doubtless, sundry stages of culture. In these pages, written with striking lucidity, but quite free from dogmatism, the writer brings together the results of the discoveries of recent years, especially those in France, so important in their bearing upon Palæolithic culture, discusses and compares, or turns to account recent remarkable studies of races still or recently in the Palæolithic stage—the extinct Tasmanians, the Bushmen, Esquimos, and Australian aborigines—and produces a survey of the early youth of the human race, which is as soberly and soundly based as it is brilliantly written. Some of these resemblances between Palæolithic man and his present-day representatives are very striking. The Bushmen Dr. Sollas associates with the Aurignacians, as the Abbé Breuil has called them, those early men who have left such remarkable picture galleries in some of the caverns of France. Bushman implements, and even Bushman drawings, show kinship to those of Aurignacian man. The Esquimos are connected with the Magdalenians—some remarkable resemblances in details of implements and objects are set forth on pp. 368, 369—the "latest completely Palæolithic race which inhabited Europe," the suggestion being that, as the climate became warmer, and pressure from the Neolithic people of south and east increased, the Magdalenian folk retreated with the retreating cold to the more northerly regions of Europe, and by way of Bering Strait into America, where the primitive Algonkian and Athapascan "Indians" became their representatives. This is only one suggestive point of many on which we are tempted to dwell. We looked with some curiosity

to see what Professor Sollas had to say as to the vexed question of "Eoliths," which has a chapter to itself. He sets forth the pros and cons very ably and clearly, presenting the evidence on both sides quite impartially, and, without making any very definite statement as to his own view, seems disposed to say that there is much to be said on both sides. His verdict, in short, is one of "not proven."

Fresh discoveries will continue to be made and new theories will be invented, new inferences will be drawn and new conclusions will be arrived at; but for a long time to come this book will be one of the indispensable tools of anthropologist and archæologist. It is a masterly survey of the knowledge of prehistoric man which we now possess. It is full of suggestion, and written with delightful clearness. The illustrations are extraordinarily numerous, and are helpful as aids to the text as few illustrations are. There is a fairly full index.

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THE STORY OF FORD ABBEY. By Sidney Heath. Many illustrations. London: Francis Griffiths, 1911. 4to., pp. 78. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In this comely volume Mr. Heath, after a brief outline of the history of monachism in England, tells the story of the foundation and early history of Ford Abbey. The traditional legend of the foundation of a Cistercian house at Brightley, near Okehampton, by Richard de Brioniis, the first monks coming from Waverley Abbey, Surrey, of the abandonment of Brightley in a few years by these monks on the ground of the barrenness of the soil, and of the interception of their retreat by Adelicia, Richard's sister and successor to his estates, and their settlement at Ford, is well known. Whether true or not matters little; the real history of Ford Abbey begins with the temporary installation of the monks at Westford, whence, in 1148, they were transferred to the new and partly completed buildings at the spot in the valley of the Axe known as Ford. Mr. Heath describes the general plan of the monastic buildings, and gives such particulars as can be collected of the church, of which no traces remain. A chapter on "The Abbots of Ford," and another on "Abbot Chard," who beautified and practically rebuilt the monastery, proving himself no mean architect, lead to the Dissolution—a catastrophe which must have been more than usually dreadful here, where lavish generosity had produced so magnificent a result. Mr. Heath traces the history of the Abbey as it passed from one lay owner to another, and describes its present condition—a noble country house, with very much of Abbot Chard's and earlier work still preserved, though somewhat disguised, and with some handsome additions and alterations designed by Inigo Jones about 1650. The text of the book is competent, but the main attraction to many purchasers will be the fine series of photographic illustrations of both exterior and interior of the Abbey, for which the present owners of this stately dwelling, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper, have given special facilities. These are particularly good. "The great building," as Sir Frederick Treves has well said, "situated as it is in a glorious garden, is a wonder to see"; and this handsomely produced memorial of it is a desirable possession.

MEMORIALS OF OLD WORCESTERSHIRE. Edited by F. B. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A. With many illustrations. London: George Allen and Co. Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo. pp. x, 298. Price 15s. net.

Mr. Andrews is to be congratulated upon the team of contributors of which he has acted as captain and upon the results of their labours. In his introductory chapter Mr. Willis Bund opens with the remark that "probably, owing more to its geographical position than to any other cause, no county has played a part of greater importance in English history than Worcestershire—a part out of all proportion to her size, population, or wealth." The point is well put, and is ably worked out in the succeeding pages of the Introduction. It is also illustrated by another good paper on "Worcestershire during the Civil War," by the same writer, who treated the topic at length in a volume published a few years ago. A noteworthy feature of this volume of the "Memorials" series is the freshness of not a few of its chapters. The paper on "The Early Navigation of the River Avon," by Mr. Percy Feek, is quite out of the ordinary run of contributions. Though brief, it brings together much fresh matter, drawn mainly from original records, and touches a side of county history not often illustrated. Another good paper which does not go over well-trodden ground is Mr. Houghton's account of "The Ancient Free Grammar Schools of Worcestershire." The editor himself, Mr. F. B. Andrews, is a recognized authority on the subjects of which he writes—"The Benedictine Houses of the County" (Evesham, Pershore, the Malverns, and Westwood); and "Some County Houses of Stone and Timber." Akin to the latter is Mr. J. A. Cossins's paper on "Ecclesiastical and other Timbered Buildings." Some of the details of woodwork, both constructional and ornamental, in these not too well-known Worcestershire churches are of unusual interest. Mr. F. T. Spackman writes well on the history of the city of Worcester and on the story of some other old towns of the county—Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Kidderminster, and Malvern; and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard is at home with "The Vale of Evesham and Bredon Hill." There are various other readable chapters which, for the most part, well justify their inclusion, though the few pages on "Worcestershire Folk-Lore" and "Worcester Porcelain" are too slight to be of much value.

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GAYA'S TRAITÉ DES ARMES, 1678. Edited by Charles Houliques. With a preface by Viscount Dillon. Illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. Crown 8vo, pp. xlv, 172. Price 5s. net.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, as firearms increased in efficacy, the value and use of armour began to decline. In his learned and most valuable introduction to this reprint of Gaya's work, Mr. Houliques points out that "from the middle of the sixteenth century armour was proved and tested by musket, arquebus, and pistol shot, and it was this very 'proof,' insisted upon in the manufacture of defensive armour, which brought about its disuse." As the penetrating power of firearms increased, so the defensive plate was increased in resisting power, until it became too heavy and too cumbrous to be borne. Gaya therefore wrote at a very interesting period

in the development of military weapons; and his *Traité des Armes* gives a fairly complete view of the military equipment of his day. It is full of interesting and suggestive detail; but we fancy that most students who take up the book, issued in the comely format of the Oxford "Tudor and Stuart Library," to be had either in blue or white covers, will find its chief value is to be found in Mr. Houliques's illuminating introduction. In this he takes up and illustrates the various points suggested by or mentioned in the text, such as the decay of armour, the length of sword and dagger, the use of the two-handed sword or espadon, the nature of the bayonet, the carrying power of the musket, the introduction of rifling, the uses of such weapons as the halberd and the mace; the uses of bows and arrows and of mail; and the composition of gunpowder. The editor also supplies a glossary and a bibliography of works on military subjects issued before 1678. All the original illustrations are produced, and the paper and printing are of the excellence customary in this attractive "Library."

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The Wiltshire Archaeological Society have published (at the Museum, Devizes) Part II. of the excellent *Catalogue of Antiquities* in their Museum, compiled by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington and the Rev. E. H. Goddard. Part I., which comprised the Stourhead Collection, appeared in 1896. Since that date the Museum has been much enlarged, and its collections have been enlarged, as well as rearranged and re-labelled. The present part catalogues very thoroughly the whole of the antiquities (other than those described in Part I.), with the exception of coins, in which the Society is not rich. Wiltshire is a county of marked archaeological importance, and the outstanding feature of the Devizes Museum is that, with few exceptions, its collections are local, and are therefore homogeneous to a degree unusual in provincial museums. "Eoliths" and palæoliths are fairly plentiful. Objects of the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Ages are numerous. The late Celtic period is exceptionally well represented. The Roman occupation has contributed well, especially in the remarkable series of pottery remains from the site of the Westbury Iron Works, and the extensive Romano-British collection, resulting from the local excavations by Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington. We have not exhausted the list; but enough has been said to show that the collections in the Wiltshire Society's Museum are of exceptional value and importance. The Catalogue has evidently been prepared very carefully. It is frequently annotated, and contains no fewer than sixty-nine plates of objects in the Museum.

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The Peterborough Advertiser Company, Ltd., have issued, price one shilling, in a dumpy, narrow volume, *Memorials of Godmanchester*, being the reminiscences of Mr. F. W. Bird, borough treasurer of that ancient town, reprinted from the *Peterborough Advertiser*, and edited by Mr. W. H. B. Saunders. Mr. Bird's recollections do not follow any particular chronological arrangement, but they contain much matter well worthy of preservation. Some of it is of purely local interest, but much illustrates generally social and other conditions in a country town of a couple of generations or so ago. The little book would have been more useful if it had been better indexed.

The *Essex Review*, January, starts its twenty-first volume well. Dr. Clark taps a new subject in tracing the relations between men of the county and Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. W. C. Weller supplies "Notes on the Harsnett Family"—Archbishop Harsnett (originally Halsnoth) founded Chigwell Grammar School. Mr. S. J. Barns continues his paper on "The Cookes of Gidea Hall," and the other contents are quite up to the usual satisfactory level. *History*, No. 1, January (1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.), is a new quarterly (4s. per annum) intended as an "organ" for the historical student and teacher—especially the former, for whose needs such magazines as *The English Historical Review* and its Scottish namesake do not cater. There should certainly be room for such a magazine. The principal articles in this initial number are by Professor Ramsay Muir, Professor F. J. A. Hearnshaw, and Mr. C. L. Kingsford, who writes brightly of "John Stow and London Life in the Reign of Elizabeth."

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We have on our table a short paper on "Leland's Itinerary," by William Harrison, reprinted from the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*; part xxxv. of the London County Council's *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest: London*, recording, with brief but well prepared biographical notices, the placing of tablets on No. 28, Newman Street, Oxford Street, where Thomas Stothard lived for forty years, and on 8, Canonbury Square, N., where Samuel Phelps, tragedian, resided during his management of Sadler's Wells Theatre; Fasc. 8 of *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris, 19, Rue Spontini)—the admirable bibliography of periodical articles which we have already commended; *Rivista d'Italia*, January; and good catalogues of second-hand books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Cross Street, Manchester, and Mr. George Gregory, Argyle Street, Bath.



## Correspondence.

### THE SAXON CONQUEST OF SOMERSET.

(See ante, pp. 39, 40.)

TO THE EDITOR.

WE are most sorry, but Mr. Greswell has read our articles so carelessly that some answer seems imperative, though we have no wish or intention to enter into any controversy with him, and shall trouble you no further, under any provocation. We can almost believe from internal evidence that Mr. Greswell has not had our articles before him as he wrote. It may save time and space to give our answer under the same headings which he has used, as we believe that any reader who is sufficiently interested to have noticed either articles or criticism will not mind referring.

1. No misstatement is immaterial when it has been used as the basis of an argument. We have said perfectly plainly that we mean South Petherton and the river at that point. "Pedrida" certainly does mean

the river from the Dorset border to its mouth. The Ivel, Cary, and Credeney are its tributaries, not its head waters. To quote Camden rather more fully on the subject, "Pedred, commonly Parret, rises in the very south-bound of the county, and runs by Crockbourne (in Saxon Crucerne) and by Pedderton; then the Parret runs into the Ivel and robs it of its name. . . . It throws itself by a wide mouth into the Severn-sea, called the *Æstuarie Uxella* by Ptolemy, and by some at this time Ivelmouth, but by the ancient English *Pedredan-muth*." It is really a pity that Mr. Greswell will not verify his quotations, especially when he is decrying the work of other investigators.

2. A beaten host has no time to collect a fleet, and one cannot suppose that ships were in readiness for a hasty flight to Wales. The Danes, who certainly had a fleet, were helpless when driven to the end of Polden after Ethandune, as Mr. Greswell himself will allow. The beaten Welsh would have been in no better case.

3. We quite agree that the plains of mid-Somerset were won in the early stages of the Saxon advance, and have tried to point out the approximate date of their occupation. We find no evidence to show that Langport and Cadbury fell before the battle of Penselwood.

4. We refer to an estuary below Puriton, which Mr. Greswell considers "rather an assumption." He has made the same assumption under his first heading: "If either North Petherton or Puriton is meant, then Kenwalch drove the Britons practically to the mouth of the river." We should not venture to carry the ancient river mouth as high as North Petherton ourselves, but consider it unreasonable to exempt the Parrett marshlands below Puriton from conditions similar to those of the Brue and Axe before embankment. In his sketch-map opposite p. 34 of "The Story of the Battle of Ethandune," Mr. Greswell shows Stert Point as the end of a large island in the estuary.

We do not quite appreciate the sarcasm about "popping down acombe" at Combe, as we are quite unable to identify any passage to which it can refer. Mr. Greswell's suggestion that anything may be expected of such contributors as ourselves should surely be based on some statement we actually made; otherwise it is gratuitous fault-finding.

5. We have given our full reasons for supposing that the conjectures of Mr. Freeman are wrong, and that the grant of Monkton does not imply full Saxon domination of the Quantocks. The mere stating of a theory by an eminent historian, and its repetition by copyists, does not "of course" make it a matter of fact. Any conjecture is open to correction.

6. We had our Plainsfield legend in the vernacular from several different sources during thirteen years of residence, and study of the folk-lore and dialect, in the Quantock district. The man who used the word "thill" may of course have acquired it elsewhere, but it is good Saxon, and would not strike anyone who is a student of dialect as unusual. The "shuttle" of a gate, by the way, is the swinging catch. Mr. Greswell's reference to the tradition in "The Land of Quantock" is very vague, and does not mention the site of the battle as at Plainsfield, nor does he assign it to any date. It would be most interesting to know

what the old men did tell him; but we believe that we have been given all that still remains of the tradition, and never heard the fight assigned to any period. It might be fairer to call our identification of it a "deduction" rather than a "pure assumption," and to deal with the arguments on which we based it.

7. We are concerned with the seventh-century tract of land "in Crucam"—"within the crook"—and not with Domesday or later parochial details, except so far as they may serve to preserve a more ancient name. Mr. Greswell has deliberately ignored the Saxon *cruce*, which we gave as the original of "cruca," for the sake of a gibe at our further illustration of what is a root-word. We made no suggestion of a Scandinavian derivation. No modern etymologist will allow that "cruca," "crook," or "cruce" can be derived from *crecca*, "creek." A fair reference to what we have written will show that we have allowed for the position of the Domesday "Cruce" on the Polden bank of the river, as possibly representing the position of part of the tract "in Crucam" from which the grant of three hides was made, and covering the landing at Downend accordingly. "Cruce" represents one virgate only and cannot cover the whole grant.

We have a tracing of a map, dated 1723, showing the old course of the lesser bend of the river.

With apologies for thus trespassing on your space, and trusting to your fairness to allow us this one reply,

CHAS. W. WHISTLER.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

[We cannot print any more letters on this subject.—EDITOR.]

#### VOWS OF CHASTITY.

(See *ante*, p. 80.)

TO THE EDITOR.

On this interesting subject, Mr. Gerish may refer to vol. xlv. of the Surtees Society Publications. The last section of the volume contains a series of Marriage and other Licences, issued by the Archbishop of York, including Licences to veil a "vowess." Of these last the Editor of the volume, the late Canon Raine, writes as follows:

"Vows of Chastity.—A lady, after her husband's death, was allowed to take the vow of chastity, and she was then called a vowess. A kind of investiture took place, generally, I believe, during or before the celebration of mass, when the officiator gave the vowess a pall or mantle, a veil, and a ring, and she then made a vow of chastity in a set form of words. The celebrant was not necessarily a Bishop, but an Abbot or a Prior might act in his stead. This vow merely obliged the lady to live in chastity. She was not severed from the world, but could live in it and make a will, and dispose of her property as she chose. We sometimes find that the vowess, for the sake of a stricter and a more retired life, took up her abode in or near some monastery, particularly a nunnery. She was, however, merely a lodger, or, to use the old term, a *perhendinaria*."

The form of the vow seems to differ occasionally in the words, but this, dated January 1, 1399-1400, may be taken as a typical example:

"In the name of Jhesu Crist, amen. I, Margaret

of Slyngesby, in the erchebisshopricke of Yozrke, before yow hier, worshipful fader in God and lord, Richard by the grace of God erchebisshop of zork, primat of Engelond and legat of ye court of Rome, in the worships of God and His moder Seinte Marie mayden, and All Seyntes of hevene, in zour holy hondes mak avowe and bihot yt I shall kepe my body henforward in chastite. And in token of this avowe, I mak this seyne of ye holy cros with myn owne honde ✠."

One case is given of a woman becoming a vowess on the civil death of her husband, owing to his taking religious vows "after the ord<sup>r</sup> of hermettes." In all there are in this series ninety-three cases between 1374 and 1520, when the last case occurs, though the other licences continue to 1531.

Probably the most notable vowess was the Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.

R. H. FORSTER.

#### PORCH ROODS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your interesting account of the Roods at Langford Church, printed in the February number of the *Antiquary*, will, it is to be hoped, result in a record being compiled of all examples of such things as still exist in various parts of the country. I can give two. The first is in the gable of the south porch of the church at Bowes, in North Yorkshire—a place famous as being the supposed site of Dotheboys Hall. The other is on the south porch of the church at Horsley, in Derbyshire; but in this case the rood is not a relief built into the wall, but a sculpture in the round fixed on the apex of the pediment of the porch, and projecting above it—a much rarer form, so far as existing remains go, though this may be due to the fact that such a rood was much more easily broken.

I have not been at Horsley for many years, and my memory may deceive me; but my impression is that, if the figures of St. Mary and St. John do not survive, there was sufficient evidence that they had once been in existence.

R. H. FORSTER.

Putney, S.W.

#### STEWART FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any of your readers inform me if Robert Stewart, of West Braes, Perth, 1609, youngest son of Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, of Ochiltree, Scotland, had a son, or grandson, named "Andrew Stewart," who migrated to Tyrone, Ireland, and settled at Gortigal there in 1627?

Had Robert Stewart, of Robertson, Scotland, who had grant of 2,000 acres in Ulster in 1609, or Sir James Stewart, of Bonnytown, Ayr (1605), Knt., a son, or grandson, "Andrew Stewart," who did so, and who were the fathers of Robert Stewart, of Robertson, and Sir James Stewart, Knt.?

HERBERT A. CARTER.

57, King Street, Manchester.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.